The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. 1 NO 147. BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1913. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES
FROM BOMBAY FOR
MARSEILLES & LONDON,
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT
BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
23rd August	Caledonia..	8000	.....	..
10th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
6th September	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
13th ,,	India ..	8000	Macedonia....	10500
20th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
27th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
4th October	Egypt ..	8000	.....	..
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6060	Mooltan.	10000
18th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.
Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Ton
31st February,	Caledonia.	8000	.....	..
28th ,,	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7 March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
21st ,,	Macedonia	10500	.....	..
28th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
* 1st April,	Himalaya..	7000	.....	..
4th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
18th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
2nd May.	Calelonia.	8000	.....	..
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	1100
16th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE-	RETURN.
	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES..	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8
,, LONDON	627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792

To COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
For accomodation and further information apply to
A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita	4936	2nd Aug	10th Aug.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	14th Aug.	9th Aug.
Penang Maru.	S. Murazumi.	5500	24th Aug.	5th Sept.
Jinsen Maru	J. C. Richards.	3765	7th Sep	19th Sept.
Bombay Maru	Y. Tozawa	4625	21st Sept	3rd Octr.
Kamskura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	5th Octr.	17th Octr.
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita	4936	19th Octr	31st Octr.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	2nd Nov.	14th Nov.
Penang Maru	L. Noma	580	16th Nov.	28th Nov.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE
Indian Newspaper Co.,
LIMITED,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN.
THE HON. SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA, K.C.I.E.

DIRECTORS.
THE HON. MR. CHIMANLAL SETALVAD.
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JAHANGIR B. PETIT, Esq.
PURSHOTTAMDAS THACKERDAS, Esq.
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CHUNILAL D. SARAIYA, Esq.
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SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Intend to despatch Steamer as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date.	Time	Routt
KASARA ..	1195	Thu. 21st Aug.	9 a.m.	Direct
LHASA ..	2185	Fri. 22nd Aug	*6 a.m.	Direc

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (weekly).

S.S. "Kasara," 1,195 tons, on Thursday, 21st August, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S.S. "Barala," 3,148 tons, on Thursday, 7th August calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing on
†PUNDUA ..	3305	Thursday 21st August.
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	,, 4th Sept
†LINDULA ..	3358	,, 18th ,,
*PENTAKOTA..	3418	,, 2nd October.

†Calls at Lamoo Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Bay and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.
Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

20th August 1913.
161

THE MOTOR UNION
Insurance Co., Ld.,

WHICH WAS
Founded by Motorists for Motorists
OFFERS
Special Comprehensive Policy.

Some special features are:

- No Limit to Number of Claims in Year.
- Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Claims.
- Complete Cover and Absolute Security.
- Moderate Premium and Equitable Treatment.

Prospectus and rates on application to—

E. F. HALLIWELL.
General Agent,
3, Elphinstone Circle,
Fort, BOMBAY
Phone: 2352.

THE GREAT COMBINE

OF

STEAM	EXPERIENCE
GAS	AND
ELECTRICITY	EFFICIENCY.

Has placed our Works on a par with the best of England and America.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co.,

Dry Cleaning, Dyeing & Electric Finishing Works.

12/14, Hamam Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES
APPLY
The Manager,
BOMBAY CHRONICLE,
Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LD.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay), Ahmedabad and Gondal.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 10,000,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent. P. A. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.
160

INDIAN SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1905.

REGISTERED CAPITAL 2,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 1,50,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL 75,00,000
RESERVED FUND 15,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:
LONDON: 95, BISHOPSGATE, E. C. AHMEDABAD, BARODA, BHAVNAGAR, BROACH, CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DHULIA, HYDERABAD (Sind), INDORE, KARACHI, LUCKNOW, NAGPORE, NASIK, POONA, RAJKOTE, SUKKUR, SURAT, YEOTMAL and DHULIA temporarily closed.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest at 2½ per cent. is allowed on daily balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
INTEREST at the rate of 4½ per cent. is allowed in Fixed Deposits for twelve months. Minimum amount accepted is Rs. 500.

RATE OF INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
ACCOUNTS ARE OPENED in the Savings Bank in the name of one or more persons and interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged against approved security.
SHARES AND GOVERNMENT PAPER are sold and purchased on commission and received for safe custody, and interest is recovered upon them.
STERLING DRAFTS payable in London are sold and purchased.
Gold and Silver imported for constituents.
Further particulars may be ascertained on application.

CHOONILAL D. SARAIYA,
Managing Director.
175

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital .....Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up .....Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund .....Rs. 62,500

HEAD OFFICE.
7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branches and Agencies:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kaibadevi (Bombay, Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Current Accounts opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.
Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent., and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.
Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.
The Bank issues Letters of Credit on all the important Cities of India.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. REGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid up Capital £400,000
Reserve Fund £15,000
Reserve Liability of Share holders £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T.
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Mathuradas Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be assertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. loans and credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Acting Manager.
264

ILLUSTRATIVE ART PRINTING.

The "Bombay" bronicle"
PROCESS DEPARTMENT

undertakes developing negatives, retouching, photographs, the making of line and half-tone blocks, and all kinds of advertising blocks, both stereo and electro, wood and metal engraving, die-sinking and the three-colour process at moderate rates. For particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

BLOCK-MAKING A SPECIALITY.

THE WORLD'S ALL.
OUR
Atank Nigrah Pills
ARE
THE WORLD'S ALL
as they give strength and vigour much desired. They are in use throughout the World, amongst rich and poor, males, and females, young and old. They require no observance of diet, and in all seasons blessing the users with memory, energy, good appetite, etc., thus restoring them to full health.

Re. I for a tin with 32 Pills.
Available Everywhere.
Or from:—
VAIDYA SHASTRI
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ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar, (India,)
KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.

STANDARD OIL CO.
OF NEW YORK.
MARSHALS BUILDINGS.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Rs.	a.	p.	Price.
Snowflake 150 deg.....	6	0	2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg...	5	12	2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5	2	2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5	0	2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4	14	2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4	14	2	do.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4	5	0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4	5	0	do.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4	5	0	do.
do. do. 125 deg (in bulk)	3	11	0	per 8 gals.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill, and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.
Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.
Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.
Order books supplied gratis on application.
000

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BOOKSELLERS & PUBLISHERS,
Mahamadi Mahal, Kalbadevi, BOMBAY

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	Rs. a.
Latham and English: System of Treatment. By Many Writers. 4 vols.	63 0
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Kerr: Operative Midwifery	15 12
Chapin and Pisek: Diseases of Infants and Children	13 8
Max-Finhorn: Diseases of the Stomach	13 8
Birnbaum and Blacker: Malformations of the Foetus	13 2

WHY WORRY ABOUT DHOBIES?
WHEN THE
New Electric Laundry
guarantees entire satisfaction in
DRY CLEANING AND FINISHING
of clothings of all descriptions.
Clothes Treated Antiseptically.
Original colour of garments retained.
REGULAR DELIVERY STRICTLY MAINTAINED.

Prices compare favourably with local rates.

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46, PRINCE BUILDINGS.
Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Flooring Tiles. Marble Mrchants and Contractors Bath Tubs. Lavatories. Urinals and Bath-room Fittings, ect.

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., Fort
BOMBAY

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B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
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Agents:—**SHAW WALLACE & Co.,**
TAJ BUILDINGS,
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.
249

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE Co., LIMITED.

FIRE LIFE

Established under the Chairmanship of
THE HON'BLE SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E.

CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

Subscribed, Rs. 25,00,000. Paid up Capital, Rs. 5,00,000. Claims paid about Rs. 2,00,000 both Fire and Life.

Funds Invested in Government Securities.

Necessary security has been deposited with the Government of India under the New Insurance Act.

INFLUENTIAL AND EXPERIENCED AGENTS REQUIRED.
RAHIM JOOSAB & Co., *Secretaries.*

Our I. C. O brand
REFINED COTTONSEED OIL
is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.

INDIAN COTTON OIL Co., Limited.
HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 2136.

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.
PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50	Rs.	3—0
Dindigul Bouquets ,, ...	,, 50	,,	2-12
Dindigul Torches ,, ...	,, 50	,,	2—8
Dindigul Rocks ,, ...	,, 50	,,	2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	,, 50	,,	2—0

Besides the above good many Brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

Sole Agents in India, **D. Merwan & Co.,** 24 Medows reet, Fort.

Branch: 95, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.
Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

PRIZES OF RICH SAREES
REMAINING FOR TWO DAYS,
Wednesday and Thursday.
Free Coupon given to every lady who visits our shop.
NO NEED TO BUY ANYTHING.
SALE NOW ON.
Grand reduction in prices in
ALL SORTS
OF
FASHIONABLE SILK,
Artistic High Class Embroidered Silks.
Chinese, Japanese, French and English Silks in large Quantity.
V. P. P. ORDERS ACCEPTED AND EXECUTED WITH GREAT CARE & ATTENTION.

AHMED E. ESAALI,
SILK MERCER,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.
TELEPHONE NO. 479

NOTICES.

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING & WEAVING COY. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in pursuance of a resolution passed at the Ordinary General Meeting of the Company, held this day, a Dividend at the rate of Rs. 20 per whole share and Rs. 5 per one-quarter share, for the year ending 31st March, 1913, will be paid on and after Wednesday the 3rd September, 1913, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 9, Green Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 noon and 3-30 p.m. (B.T.), to those shareholders whose names stand in the Register, this day, on production of share certificates.
By order of the Board of Directors,
ABDOOLABHOY JOOMABHOY
LALJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 19th August, 1913. 0385

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Bai Hirbai widow of Ladhabhai Raisey of Bombay Jain Hindu inhabitant.....Deceased.
Bai Poorbai widow of Mulji Khaisey and daughter of the abovenamed deceased of Bombay Jain Hindu inhabitant residing at Bhat Bazar, Mandvi outside the Fort of Bombay.....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Fifteenth day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and thirteen and in the fourth year of our Reign.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
The 15th day of August, 1913.
Messrs. SHROFF DINSHA & DHARAMSI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
0384

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m., Bombay Time on Monday 1st September 1913, for the supply of one hundred pairs of bullocks of 12-2 hands and upwards.

The bullocks should not be over 7 years of age and should be of sound condition. Only such of the animals as are passed by the Veterinary Officer of the Health Department subject to the approval of the Health Officer or such other Officer as may be deputed by him will be accepted.

The examination and selection of the animals will be made either at Poona or Bombay and if the examination and selection is made at Poona the contractor shall arrange to despatch to Bombay at his own cost and risk such of the bullocks as have been approved by the Veterinary Inspector of the Health Department and the Health Officer or such other Officer as may be deputed by him. All arrangements regarding the place for collection and examination of bullocks should be made by the Contractor. The number of bullocks collected for examination should not at any time be less than fifty pairs. The delivery at Bombay should be at the Municipal Dhobiwada Ground. The whole supply should be made within 2 months of the date on which the intimation of acceptance of the tender is given to the Tenderer. The Health Officer shall arrange the dates of examination and selection of bullocks.

A deposit of Rs. 400/ only to bear no interest must be paid into the Chief Accountant's Office at the time of lodging Tenders which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal or of refusal to sign the contract. The amount will in the case of successful Tenderer be retained as the contract deposit and will bear no interest.

Payment for bullocks supplied will be made in lots of 40 or more pairs on receipt of proper certified bills, in triplicate, but the payment for the first 40 pairs will not be made unless a further supply of 40 pairs is received, i.e., the payment due for 40 pairs will be held as security for the due fulfilment of contract and will be subject to same conditions as the deposit of Rs. 400/.

The successful Tenderer shall have to pay the full stamp duty on the contract and the charges for executing it.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. CRERAR,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal, Offices,
Bombay, 18th August, 1913. 4382

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

REVISED TIME TABLE FROM THE 1ST OF SEPTEMBER 1913.

ACCELERATED SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND DELHI, LAHORE, RAWALPINDI AND PESHAWAR. AND Via DELHI (THROUGH CARRIAGE) TO MEERUT AND SAHARANPUR.

Also an additional Fast Passenger Train between Bombay and Delhi.

Down North-Western Fast Ex-Passenger. 1,2,3. H.M.	Stations.	Up. North-Western Fast Ex-Passenger. 1,2,3. H.M.
21-0 21-45	Dep. Bombay (Colaba) ..	Arr. 3-50 6-45
23.30 5-55	Arr. Delhi ..	Dep. 6- 0 21-20
1-23 ..	Arr. Meerut Cantt..	Dep. 2-31 ..
3-27 ..	Arr. Saharanpur	Dep. 25- 5 ..
9- 7 ..	Arr. Lahore ..	Dep. 20-20 ..
15-50 ..	Arr. Rawalpindi ..	Dep. 13-3? ..
20-13 ..	arr. Peshawar Cantt.	Dep 8-48 ..

S. C. G WOOD,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. Surendranath Banerjee has ceased to be a partner in the firm of Messrs. Naren and Banerjee, Managing Agents of Messrs. Naren and Banerjee Ld., from 14th August 1913 and the undersigned is the sole owner of that firm of Messrs. Naren and Banerjee.

NARENDRANATH ADHIKARI,
Sole owner of
MESSRS. NAREN & BANERJEE.
Ahmedabad Dated 14th August 1913. 0380

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of metal (711,00 c. ft.) on Uran Jessai road, and will be received by the undersigned up to 4 p.m. on 1st September, 1913.

2. A sum of Rs. 100/- in cash or currency notes is to accompany, the Tender, the forms of which can be obtained for Re. 1 each set.

3. For particulars regarding work etc. apply to the office of the undersigned or the Sub-Divisional Officer Panvel. The right to accept or reject the Tender without assigning reasons is reserved.

J. H. ADVANI, B.Sc., I.C.E
Executive Engineer,
0378 Kolaba District.
Alibag, 15th August, 1913.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. Anandrao Raghunath, Vasantrao Raghunath and Dinanath Raghunath have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons therefore claiming to have any right title or interest thereto either by way of sale mortgage lease charge gift inheritance bequest or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known to the undersigned at their office at 29 Esplanade Road Fort Bombay within 14 days from the date thereof otherwise at the expiration of the said period the sale will be completed and all such claims (if any) will be considered to have been waived.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

Firstly:—All that piece of Foras Freehold land containing by recent admeasurement 438 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of Collector of land revenue Bombay under Collectors old No. 75 Collectors New No. 1 W/13572 old survey No. 186 and New Survey No. W 1/7386 together with tenements or buildings standing thereon and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward D No. 1898 (2) and Street No. 1 A and D Ward No. 1899 (3) Street No. 2(b) all which premises are situate at and on the North side of Khetwady Main Road at Bombay in the Registration Sub District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the east by the property of Anandrao Waman Shete and on or towards the west partly by the property of Haji Mahomed Cassam Murad and partly by the property secondly hereunder described and on or towards the North partly by the property of Ganpat Vithoba more and partly by the property of Mathew De Silva and on or towards the south by the said Khetwady Main Road.

Secondly:—All that piece of Foras freehold land containing by recent admeasurement 61 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay under Collectors old No. 75 Collectors New No. W/13572 old Survey No. 186 and New Survey No. W/7386 together with the messuages tenements or buildings standing thereon and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 1899 (1) and Street No. 2 all which premises are situated at and on the East side of Chunam and Kiln Road in the Registration Sub district of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the property firstly hereinabove described on or towards the west by the property of Anandrao Waman Shete on or towards the North by the property of Mathew De Silva and on or towards the south by the property of Haji Mahomed Cassam Murad.

Messrs. ARDESHIR HORMUSJI
DINSHAW & CO.,
Attorneys for the purchaser.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged:—
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CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

WANTED.

SENIOR PRESS READERS for the Office of Superintendent, Government Printing, India, Calcutta. Permanent employment to first class men. Apply stating qualifications to Superintendent, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta. 0379

WANTED—ENGAGEMENT in a Native State by a young man of exceptional abilities, can organise and conduct industry, Banking, etc., and manage estates on economic line Knows several vernaculars. ent references. Box 52 Advt. t., "Bombay Chronicle." 0383

WANTED—A SENIOR PROOF READER for News Dept. Apply personally, MANAGER "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED to purchase old type, tea lead, and tin. Also quotations pig lead and antimony. Send quotations to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—CLIENTS to deal in Share and Loan business. Write to—MANILAL CHUNILAL CHOKASHI, Sharebazar, Bombay. 0330.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—Newly painted CHEAP COMPARTMENTS in "Diamond Jubilee Buildings," Nesbit Road. Apply MALI there. 0355

AMUSEMENTS

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Dallas Comedy Co.
Performance Commences
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THE EXCELSIOR.
show only nightly this week—at 6-30.)
"SATAN"
The third part of this great film should not be missed. It deals in a most striking manner with life in the Middle Ages.
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Mdlle. Benzoni and Mdlle Dorion are making themselves great favourites. Don't miss the last opportunity.
MIRTH AND MELODY—DRAMA AND COMEDY.
These are only two items of another excellent programme.
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For a short season only.
THE
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Two Nights.
Wednesday 20th and Thursday 21st
THE GLAD EYE.
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THE MOLLUSC.
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THE GABY GLIDE
The Famous Dance from the Hippodrome Revue, London.
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CHARLEY'S AUNT.
Preceded by
Feed the Brute.
Commence at 9-30 p.m
Seats booked at
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FIRE Insurance accepted at Moderate rates.
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VITTEL GRAND SOURCE
The new medicinal Table Water, bottled at the famous Vittel Springs in Vosges. A mild alkaline bi-carbonated sulphated water with an agreeable flavour. It may be used as a daily beverage, plain or with wines and spirits. Eradicates uric acid from the blood, and so removes all traces of Gout, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver complaints, Neurasthenia, etc.
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PRAGJEE SOORJEE & Co.,
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To be had at all leading Chemists and Druggists
YOUR KIDNEYS ARE THE FILTERS OF YOUR WHOLE FRAME.
Keep the body pure by keeping the filters active and healthy.

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A Great Vitagraph Masterpiece.
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A drama which for strength of plot, force of characterization, intensity of acting, vivid photography and exactitude of detail is
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An "A-1" Program & Drama, Science, Comedy & Comic.
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Sat. and Sunday 11-15.
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CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF GENT'S OUTFITS, TRAVELLING REQUISITES, HOSIERY, etc.

THIS-DAY WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of AUGUST, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the shop in Sir D. M. Petit's Building, opposite the Oriental Building, on Hornby Road, Fort, by order of the concerned.

A large lot of coloured dress and flannel shirts, straw hats, Ellwood hats, felt hats, assorted collars, Sailor caps, Guard caps, Railway caps, hand bags, kit bags and Brief bags, Jones' steel trunks, Haldalls, serge black suites, drill coats and jackets, under shirts, shawls, handkerchieves, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

SALE ON THURSDAY, 21ST AUGUST, AT 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY the 21st day of August, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the first floor opposite Rogers & Co., in Dean Lane, off Hummum Street, next to B. Sakharamji & Co., Fort, (where the entire furniture has been removed for sale) by order of the concerned valuable and substantial teak and blackwood, new designed, French polished, household furniture, book case by Roberts, tapestry lined drawing-room suites of sofas and chairs, cabinets, single and double mirror door almirahs, marble and tile topped centre tables and teapoys, office table, mirrored chest of drawer, washhand tables, dining table and chairs, sideboard, dinner waggon, French cots, carved tables roll-topped writing tables, iron safe by Godrej, electric fans, ebonized cottage piano, glass door cupboard, glassware, gent's bicycle, cooking utensils, etc.

The above furniture will be on view four days before the sale.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES, SITUATE AT SHAIKH MEMON STREET, NEAR MULJEE JETHA MARKET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Surajmal and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagees Haji Ahmed Haji Rassam Dada and Hajiani Ashadbai widow of Haji Hassam Dada and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Sallebhai Moola Lookmanji Nomanbhai Moola Lookmanji and Moola Lookmanji Karimbhai, and under and by virtue of the power of sale given under the Indenture of mortgage, dated 24th day of September, 1910, executed by the said Sallebhai Moola Lookmanji and others in favour of the said Haji Ahmed Haji Hassam Dada and another, Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers will on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of August, 1913, at 4-30 (S.T.), sell by public auction in one lot the following landed properties.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage tenement, dwelling house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate lying and being at Shaikh Memon Street in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 274 6/9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 130-174, New Nos. 1059 and A/1058, Old Survey Nos. 98 and 98, and New Survey Nos. 1/1591 and 2/1591, and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 241, and Street Nos. 10-18 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of the mortgagors hereinafter secondly described on or towards the West by the property of the late Lakhmidas Khimji on or towards the North by the property of the said Lakhmidas Khimji partly by the property of Harichand Rupchand and partly by the property of Parmanandas Nathubhai and on or towards the South by a passage and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagors.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax, land or ground with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate lying and being at Shaikh Memon Street in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 82 4/9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 174, New No. 1471, Old Survey No. 98, New Survey No. 4/1591 and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 240 (2), and Street No. 6-8 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Esmailji Chatriwall, on or towards the West by the property of the said mortgagors, hereinbefore firstly described on or towards the North by the property of Parmanandas Nathubhai and on or towards the South by a passage and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Surajmal & Co., Attorneys for the mortgagees, at their office No. 25, in Meadow Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th August, 1913. 257

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisements without assigning reasons for doing so.

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.,
16, APOLLO ST., FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 29 BALES YARN OF JIVRAJ BALOO MILL.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay and Assignee of the estate of Chhotalal Mulchand, an Insolvent Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, THIS-DAY WEDNESDAY, the 20th August, 1913, at 2 p.m., (S.T.), the following.

29 bales yarn, 6¼ Count manufactured in The Jivraj Baloo Spinning and Manufacturing Company.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required and the balance to be paid for and delivery taken of within two days after the date of sale.

The bales can be inspected at the Rooms of the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of the Right, Title and Interest of the Insolvent Mahomed Haji Jamal in a Ginning Factory at Sipri Bazar, Jhansi.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay and Assignee of the Estate of the Insolvent Mahomed Haji Jamal, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS-DAY WEDNESDAY, the 20th August 1913, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), at their Rooms, No. 16; Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the right, title and interest of the abovenamed insolvent in the following Ginning Factory, at the Sipri Bazar, Jhansi:—

PARTICULARS:—All that piece of land perpetual tenure, bearing Municipal Nos. 537, and 1238, admeasuring about 9 Bhingas, assessment whereof is Rs. 63 per year with a Ginning Factory built on it and situate about half a mile from the Jhansi Railway Station. The compound, besides containing the aforesaid factory and a big well also possesses a bungalow of 6 rooms, and a big corrugated shed to accommodate boiler and engine and various kinds of stores in connection with the machinery, consists of one Single Cylinder High Pressure Engine (Scott Manchester) diameter 15", Stroke 32" one Lancashire Boiler 24 feet long and 7 feet in diameter, 70lbs. Steam Pressure per square inch, 14 Gins by Platt Brothers, 5 bearings, single roller complete fitted with shaft and engine and 6 gins store complete, 1 donkey pump, 2 water tanks blacksmith's tools for engineers, carpenters, and stores for the above factory of 14 gins.

The above factory can be viewed at any time during the day on the premises at Jhansi before the day of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned at their office No. 16, Apollo Street Fort, Bombay.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

ON TUESDAY, the 26th Inst. at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Pabani House, Cooperage Fort, opposite the Bandstand, Valuable and handsome household furniture (some pieces by Wimbridge and Dewji Coy.), such as dining room chairs, mirror sideboard, dinner waggons, meatsafe, teapoys rich glass and porcelain ware, upholstered sofas and easy chairs, large cabinet writing tables, rich engravings, table ornaments, iron and brass bedsteads, marble top dressing and wash hand tables, mirror and door almyrahs, chest of drawers, clothes and hanging presses, rich carpets, etc.

The property of R. Tilemann Esq., of Messrs. Schroder Smith and Co., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE AND GOODWILL OF THE PHOTO MATERIALS, ETC. OF MESSRS. BABAJEE SAKHARAM & CO.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Wamor Mahadhavrao Dukle, trading in the name and style of Messrs. Babajee Sakharam and Co., insolvents, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of August, 1913, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises at Princess Street, Lohar Chawl, opposite Alexandra Cinematograph Theatre the Stock-in-trade and goodwill of the above insolvents in one lot.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th August, 1913. 251

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, Ld., ESTABLISHED 1876.
Gresham Building, Fort.
Funded Capital, Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved Securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to Canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

DOCTORS INDORSE IT.—*The medical profession throughout the world indorse Kasagra as the best remedy for constipation.*

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 19th August 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are generally clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess in the north and the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are heavily clouded in the extreme southern districts and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect. Temperature is in excess, more especially during the day.

Sind and Rajputana.—Ajmer reports 0.23" of rain. Skies are clear in upper Sind and the adjacent parts of west Rajputana and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Local rain has fallen in Gujarat and Kathiawar; Veraval has had 0.26", Bhavnagar Para. 0.25" and Surat 0.14". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature remains in excess.

The Konkan.—Fairly general rain has fallen; Ratnagiri has had 0.52" and Mormugao 0.76". Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nizamabad records 0.11" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is generally in excess.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been fairly general on the west Coast of the Peninsula, the south Gujarat and south Kathiawar Coast and in south-east Madras. Local rain has fallen on the north Madras Coast and in north Hyderabad and east Rajputana. There has been an increase in the area of rainfall today.

Fairly general rain is likely in Malabar, local rain in the Konkan and some showers on the north-Madras Coast and in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Isolated showers are possible in the south Bombay Deccan and south-east Madras.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON TUESDAY, the 19th August 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Rainfall Total 1st June to date.	Variation 1st June to date.
PERSIAN AREA—						
Bushire	96.3	84.5	81	0.01		—0.01
Jask	99.8	82.8	77	0.06		—0.06
Muskat	..	..	..	..		..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	100.3	82.0	62	3.99		+3.38
Rawalpindi	98.4	78.1	76	16.08		—2.45
Lahore	100.9	79.7	65	10.73		+4.31
Sirsa	101.8	80.5	51	7.97		+6.94
Ambala	99.5	77.9	63	16.61		+10.52
Delhi	100.0	84.3	47	16.44		—3.80
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	102.5	83.0	46	16.83		—10.67
Mainpuri	..	..	..	..		..
Jhansi	99.6	81.5	51	24.60		—17.98
Cawnpore	99.1	83.0	57	20.96		—7.85
Allahabad	97.6	81.5	54	23.66		—8.50
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	104.1	80.8	65	2.09		—0.63
Karachi	87.0	79.5	79	5.43		+5.19
Ajmer	93.6	77.2	78	0.23 13.63		—5.81
Jaipur	100.2	76.1	54	14.77		—3.35
Kotah	96.6	78.6	61	18.09		—9.53
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	91.0	75.0	73	10.47		+13.07
Dwarka	86.8	79.7	77	10.83		—2.92
Veraval	83.6	77.3	80	0.26 13.97		+9.98
Rajkot	90.6	73.8	88	19.68		+2.67
Bhavnagar Para.	84.0	75.3	85	0.25 13.22		+10.71
Surat	89.4	74.1	91	0.14 30.70		—1.27
Ahmedabad	89.6	75.2	88	0.05 23.09		—2.35
Deesa	89.8	75.4	84	16.80		+6.19
Neemuch	88.4	70.0	85	17.80		—1.31
Indore	86.6	69.1	84	20.28		—10.5
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	91.3	75.3	73	37.09		—12.21
Saugor	89.8	70.6	73	30.55		—120.2
Hoshangabad	90.6	72.4	76	31.52		—2.32
Khandwa	89.2	72.6	78	18.07		+13.23
Akola	93.2	75.5	63	19.72		—0.59
Amraoti	92.8	76.3	75	20.13		+6.54
Nagpur	94.6	76.3	73	0.07 29.92		+1.08
Chanda	92.5	75.5	75	32.65		—1.93
Raipur	..	..	..	..		..
KONKAN						
Bombay	85.1	77.2	80	0.09 53.52		+7.22
Ratnagiri	85.3	74.9	85	0.52 77.13		—16.82
Mormugao	85.5	74.7	95	0.76 73.19		—1.04
Karwar	84.7	74.5	86	92.97		—18.44
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	92.4	68.1	69	11.28		—0.61
Ahmednagar	90.1	64.0	74	10.14		+6.57
Poona	85.0	66.8	80	14.63		+6.29
Sholapur	93.3	72.1	69	12.01		—2.30
Bijapur	90.2	70.1	68	7.26		+1.20
Belgaum	80.3	65.5	90	31.37		—4.20
Aurangabad	88.9	68.0	68	14.87		+0.58
Nizamabad (Indur).	92.4	73.2	79	0.11 21.47		+7.85
Hyderabad	92.3	74.2	74	14.70		—3.88
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	82.3	72.8	94	1.11 39.93		—20.57
Calicut	77.8	74.1	93	0.02 76.86		—15.23
Cochin	80.2	72.7	93	0.12 50.53		+2.19
Colombo	84.0	74.5	86	0.01 14.94		—2.83
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	96.8	77.2	85	0.13 15.16		—8.50
Bellary	95.5	75.3	58	.. 6.27		—3.20
Cuddapah	100.5	76.0	62	.. 10.77		—6.58
Madras	97.5	77.0	84	0.03 8.88		—5.16
Bangalore	85.8	65.8	90	0.05 10.32		—1.74
Coimbator	92.4	70.3	92	.. 3.68		—0.89
Trihinopoly	100.6	74.8	78	0.32 4.62		—2.67
Necpatam	92.2	75.2	90	0.17 5.67		—1.97

ALL INDIA-WEATHER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
SIMLA, Aug. 19.

The Arabian Sea monsoon shows signs of revival and the cloud has spread over a large part of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, fairly general in Lower Burma, Bengal and south-east Madras; local in Upper Burma, Gujarat, West Coast and North Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in Bihar, Orissa, the hills of the United Provinces, North-West Frontier Province, East Rajputana and Mysore. The chief amounts are:—Victoria Point and Moulmein one and a half; Tavoy three; Lashio two; Sibsagar one; Dhubri and Dinapore two; Cox's Bazar and Sambalpur one and a half; Parachinar and Ajmer a quarter; Mangalore one; Kodaiknal three quarters.

Forecast:—Some increase of rainfall in the peninsula.

S. S. Rappenfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Rappenfels, which arrived in the harbour on Tuesday from New York, reports from Socotra strong monsoon light and moderate weather.

S. S. Brinkburn:—The steamer Brinkburn, which arrived in the harbour on Tuesday from Port Said, reports strong S. W. wind and high sea.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY,
COLABA, BOM BAY, 18th August 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.
Barometer corrected to 32 deg.

Pair	.. .. ..	..inches 29·765
Temperature of Air	..	degrees 80·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	.. ..	„ 75·6
Dew Point	.. .. ..	„ 73·0
Relative humidity of Air	.. ..	„ 0·788
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky=cloudy=10)	.. .. ..	6·8
Maximum temperature of Air	..	degrees 85·1
Minimum do. do.	.. ..	„ 78·0
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		WSW, W
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	.. ..	miles 133
Fall of Rain	.. ..	inches 0·10
Total fall during month	.. ..	„ 1·35
Total fall during year	.. ..	„ 60·74
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 19th August	.. ..	„ 0·00

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a. m., Standard Time on the 19th August 1913 was 29·945 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ship the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80° F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·135 inch For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for ever 10 feet or this height, to make it comparable wit the observatory barometer reading given above

SUN MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mesuime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913 — High water.

Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	August	h. m.	f. in.
Wed.	20	m 1 5	25 5
		1 16 a	27 5
Thurs.	21	m 1 35	26 4
		1 39 a	27 0
Friday.	22	m 2 7	26 0
		2 4 a	26 6
Sat.	23	m 2 44	25 7
		2 33 a	25 11
Sun.	24	m 3 28	25 1
		3 7 a	25 4
Mon.	25	m 4 26	24 8
		3 48 a	24 8

1913 — Low water.

Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	August.	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.	20	m 6 48	17 5
		7 26 a	17 4
Thurs.	21	m 7 15	17 11
		7 52 a	17 5
Friday.	22	m 7 43	18 8
		8 19 a	17 7
Sat.	23	m 8 13	19 7
		8 49 a	17 9
Sun.	24	m 8 48	20 6
		9 28 a	17 11
Mon.	25	m 9 35	21 5
		10 27 a	18 2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Aug.	Sunrise.	Sunset.	
20. (Wed.)	6h. 21m.	7h.	4 m
21. (Thurs.)	6h. 21m.	7h.	3 m
22. (Fri.)	6h. 22m.	7h.	2 m
23. (Sat.)	6h. 22m.	7h.	1 m
24. (Sun.)	6h. 22m.	7h.	0 m
25. (Mon.)	6h. 22m.	6h.	29 m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter, August 25th, 5h. 47·8 m. A. M.; New Moon, September 1st, 2h 8·1 m. A. M., First quarter, 7th, 6h. 35·7 m. P. M.; Full Moon, 15th, 1h. 15,9 m. P. M.

TELEPHONE SWITCH CHAOS.

370,000 INEFFECTIVE CALLS A DAY,

Out of every ten telephones calls attempted in London only seven succeed. This means that about 370,000 a day are ineffective.

In the great majority of cases the reason given, "Number engaged" or "No reply," was, of course, correct. But mechanical faults or mistakes by the operator may make a number appear to be engaged when, as a fact, the subscriber is waiting anxiously for a call.

A visit to a London exchange shows how mistakes may be made, says the "Daily Mail." In a long room, with their faces to switchboards and instruments clipped like helmets on their heads, sit a hundred girls or more. The juniors work in teams of three or four. Each has about eighty subscribers on her switchboard, but she does not deal merely with her own eighty subscribers. During the busiest hour of the morning four or five of her tiny lamps showing numbers wanted may flash up at once. It is then the business of the girls on each side of her to help, and they press their own plugs into the slots of their companion's switchboard.

The cords affixed to the plugs, stretching up from the desks of all three, get crossed in the most perplexing manner. It is easy to detach the wrong plug. The subscriber still has his receiver to his ear and his lamp still burns. He is asked what number he wants by a girl who did not deal with his call originally. He is angry, and complains about having been cut off. As a rule the girl he speaks to is quite ignorant of the matter.

No explanation satisfactory to subscribers has been accorded of the large number of calls in error" and of "wrong numbers given." Last month the written complaints received by the Post Office were 20 per cent. less than a year ago. One reason for this is obvious. Subscribers

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.

Importers of PETROLEUM and its Products.

KEROSINE OILS TURPENE The substitute for Turpentine.

LIQUID FUEL. SOLE IMPORTERS OF

SHELL PETROL.

Address:—GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
PARSI BAZAR STREET,
BOMBAY and at CALCUTTA, MADRAS and KARACHI.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 19th.

S. S. Ula Oliver Java August 1
S. S. Brinkburn Proctor Port Said August 2.
S. S. Rappenburg Grovan New York July 17.

DEPARTURES.

August 19th.

The following vessels obtained their portclearances on Tuesday:—

S. S. Rangoon Maru Kamashita Mobe.
S. S. Culna Farquhersen Antwerp.

The following vessels began to load on Tuesday:—

Steamer Brinkburn for Liverpool, etc.

S. S. Ula:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Ula, 3426 tons, Captain A. G. Oliver arrived in the harbour on Tuesday from Java August 1st with a cargo of sugar.

S. S. Brinkburn:—The steamer Brinkburn, 2440 tons, Captain G. Proctor, arrived in the harbour on Tuesday from Port Said August 2nd with balast.

S. S. Rappenfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Rappenfels, 3675 tons, Captain R. Grovan, arrived in the harbour on Tuesday from New York July 17th with a general cargo.

S. S. Rangoon Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Rangoon Maru, 3316 tons, Captain Y. Kamoshita, will sail to-day for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S. S. Culna:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Culna, 3963 tons, Captain J. Farquhersen, will sail to-day for Antwarb, with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

The Ellerman Line s.s. City of London homeward bound arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 16th instant.

VESSELS IN PORT.

TUESDAY, August 19, 1913.

P. DOCK.

Shed.	Steamer	Capt.	Agents
A.	Iran	Peabody	K. N. & Co.
B.	Assaye	Clodwell	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
C.	K. Wartenfels	Reimers	W. & A. G. & Co.
D.	E. Schildtrum	Brown	W. & A. G. & Co.
F.	Strathcarron	Hutchinson	T [illegible] & Co.
G.	Kanzler	Schapp	A. S. & Co.
H.	Amatonga	[illegible]	K. N. & Co.
K.	Kowett	Brewis	Arab Steamer.
M.	Strathgyle	Brown	J. F. & Co
N.	Benin	Cole	J. F. & Co
O.	Mansuri	Gore	T. M. & Co
P.	Clan Macphee	Ody	J. F. & Co
Q.	Budrie	Fisher	Arab Steamer

V. DOCK.

1.	Sahara	Park	J. F. & Co
2.	Elysia	Coverley	W. & A. G. & Co
3.	Culna	Farquharson	M. M. & Co
4.	Rangoon Maru	Kamoshita	N. Y. K.
5.	Strathlyon	Cann	W. & A. G. & Co
6	City of Sparta	McNeil	K. N. & Co.
7.	Bassano	Baccarelli	J. F. & Co
8.	Tannenfels	Gordes	W. & A. G. & Co.
9.	Quitos	Cole	M. M. & Co.
9.	Barala	Milne	M. M. & Co
10 & 11	City of York	Bremmer	K. N. & Co.
12 & 13.	Caledonia	Dawell	P. & O. S. N Co
14.	Lhasa	Penny	M. M. & Co
15.	Pandua	Hancock	M. M. & Co.
16.	Orissa	Rutne	K. N. & Co.

Offside D. & E.

Surada		Alton	M. M. & Co

H. W. V. D.

Kasara		Morrison	M. M. & Co.

H. W. P. D.

Sabarmati		Samsoodin	B. S. N. & Co.
Saraswati		Moola	B. S. N. & Co

M. W. D. D.

Upada		Logan	M. M. & Co.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Aviemoor	Kolford	T. Jeswanls
Brinkurn	Proctor	
Banca	Garwood	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
China	Tocque	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Crossfels	Sockein	W. & A. G. & Co
Chindmara	Brocq	M. M. & Co
Chanda	Cunninghan	M. M. & Co
Galavale	Seeary	A. Y. & Co
Hoseinee	Fanning	T. M. & Co.
Hild	Salvansen	F. F. C. & Co
Islami	Hughes	T. M. & Co
Khosrou	Hannah	T. M. & Co
Kirkfield	Dermody	T. M. & Co
Kawachi Maru	Christiansen	N. Y. K.
Kola	Minett	M. M. & Co
Midenfels	Heckel	W. & A. G. & Co
Marienbad	Bednarz	A. L. S. N. & Co.
President	Schutt	A. Strande is & Co
Redbridge	Vassery	W. & A. G. & Co
Rappenfels	Grovan	W. & A. G. & Co.
Saaid	Bousfield	Arab Steamer
Soyo Maru	Maki	S. W. & Co.
Urlana	Pratt	M. M. & Co.
Ula	Oliver	M. M. & Co.

FULL WEATHER WORKING DAY.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday 18th August 1913 should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

"BABY TALK" CONDEMNED.

"Baby talk" is bad for babies, according to Professor A. A. Berle, of Denver.

"Every bit of the foolish jargon taught to babies nowadays will have to be unlearned some day," he said in a lecture, reports the New York correspondent of the "Daily Express." "The average father and mother, instead of preparing their child for school, instead of establishing foundation for education and knowledge, do the very opposite.

"The average child spends his first few years in school unlearning all the rot taught to him before he enters."

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 18.

Consols 2½ %	73 ⅞
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25.24 ½
Rentes 3 %	88 ½
Berlin Cheques on London	20·45
Bar Silver Spot	27 ½
,, 2 months hence	27 5-16

Closing Tone of Silver:—Fall caused by India selling

Rupee Paper 3½ %	64 3-16
Exchange on India 30 d.st. (Bank buying Rate)	1-3 7-8
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ % since April 17th 1913.	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	89½
Discount Bank Bills 3 m st	3 13-16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m st	4¼
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4¼
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	5
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77 9
Interest day to day loans	2½
,, 7 day market loans	3

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Aug. 19.

PAPER MARKET.

To-day the Paper Market did not present any activity. The quotation for the 29th August delivery stood in the vicinity of Rs. 96-1-6 throughout the day. Business done was on a moderate scale.

Ready Paper was placed at annas three more than the rate ruling for account.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market remained in a depressed state to-day; and almost all sorts underwent a drop.

Swadeshi opened at Rs. 1,655, touched Rs. 1,640, but closed firm at Rs. 1,657-8 for September.

Nagpoors were placed in the morning at Rs. 2,110 but closed at Rs. 2,120 for August.

Finlays declined to Rs. 346-4 and Swan to Rs. 305.

David were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 560 to Rs. 565 for September.

Fazulbhai changed hands at rates verying from Rs. 630 to Rs. 635.

Kohinoors remained steady at Rs. 815.

Standards declined to Rs. 1,430.

Amritsar Patti Ry. Shares changed hnds at Rs. 140.

Shivrajpoor Syndicate Shares declined to Rs. 22.

Oriental Life Insurance Shares improved to Rs. 500.

Tata Hydro Ordinary declined to Rs. 1,130.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary and Deferred Shares opened at Rs. 91 and Rs. 189 but closed at Rs. 89-8 and Rs. 185 respectively.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, August 18.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	500
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	1,000
Total Day's Imports	1,000

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—Easier moderate biz.

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—Quiet.

Tone of Manchester Market:—Quite withs fair enquir.

Mid. Americans	6·45 d.
Egyptian F. G. F.	9·40 d.

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) August 11·59 October 11·07.

New York Official noon call August unquoted October11·06

New Orleans 10 a.m. August 11·53 October 11·06

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price
A. S.	6·20	6·11
S. O.	6 11	6·01
O. N.	6·08	5·07
N. D.	6·02	5·92
D. J.	6·02	5·92
J. F	6·03	5·93
F. M.	6 04	5·94
M. A	6·05	5 95
A. M.	6·06	5 96
M. J.	—	5·97

AMERICAN COTTON

NEW YORK, August 18.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	8,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	—
Day's Exports to Continent	12,000

Futures at New York Aug. 11·55. Previous closing price 11·74.

Futures at New York Oct. 11 07. Previous closing price. 1·19.

Declined owing to favorable weather reports and to weakness in southern spot markets and increased offerings.

Spot Cotton at New York price 12·00.	Previous
Spot Cotton at New Orleans price 12-1-16	12 Previous

Tone of Spot Cotton:—Quiet.

Futures at New Orleans Aug. price 11·63.	11·57. Previous
Futures at New Orleans Oct. price 11·18.	11·07. Previous
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9½
Demand Bills	4-86½
Silver Commercial Bars	59½

DON'T *worry about your constipation. Stearn's Kasagra will cure it all right. Pleasant to take, mild in action, sure results, low in price.*

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

August 19.

The local Cotton Market is easier by Rs. 6 per candy in sympathy with the Liverpool and American markets. Holders of actuals are holding spot cotton as special gems and show a very bold front and dictate very high prices. Some rains are reported to have fallen in Texas with the result of falling prices for the time being. Private advices are that rains are not sufficient, as they want a thorough drenching to give life to the plants that has suffered severely by a prolonged drought. Another factor that arfests advance is hostile legislation. We doubt the sanity of the Democratic Senators in introducing this bill. Should this bill ever pass, it would be splendid for Liverpool market as all the hedging business against cloth, yarn and cotton will then go there, but we have our doubts whether America the producing country will transfer the cotton market control to the consuming markets in Europe. In a word the tax is for selling shorts, so a shoemaker who accepts an order for a pair of shoes or a tailor who takes an order for a suit of clothes should also be taxed for selling shorts on the principles of equity and fair play.

AMERICAN LEGISLATIVE OUTLOOK.

The following extract from a leading American journal will speak for itself:—

In so far as the cotton trade is aware, the legislative outlook at Washington has undergone no change. Southern mill men, merchants and spinners still report that their Senators and Represenatives turn deaf ears to their protest against prohibitive legislation designed to destroy the present system of handling, financing and marketing the cotton crop.

Meanwhile, newspapers condemn the Clarke amendment to the tariff bill.

The Memphis Commercial-Appeal says: "The proponents of the measure want to stop dealing in cotton futures. There are abuses in the cotton business, just as there are abuses in all other lines of endeavour. But if every commercial activity were destroyed because in it certain men operate on unjust lines, there would be no business."

In this connection, it would be well for the advocates of the Clarke amendment to dig in to history a little. Before the days of future trading and the establishment of an openly competitive market, the producer's position was nothing like so favourable as it now is. Then he depended on some merchant for all the credit, supplies and money he required, and paid well for the accommodation. In addition, he obligated himself to consign all his cotton to such merchant, and to pay all the heavy charges for handling them in order, and a very heavy commission for the selling of his cotton. The result was that most of the cotton farms in the South were mortgaged. The merchant carried the crop weather risk, and stood responsible should the season and the market turn out unfavorably for the farmer. Quite naturally, he claimed a goodly share of the proceeds as his just reward for the risk he ran.

In those days, cotton farmers were not bank stock owners and bank directors, for they had no market in which they could always sell their cotton to the highest bidder for cash, and enjoyed no facilities for the purchase of supplies at the lowest cash price.

Then came the system of future trading, which supplied hedges for the general protectoin of the cotton trade. By reason of these hedges merchants could sell specific grades to spinners months ahead of production, and when the farmer had cotton to sell competing cash buyers could go to the interior, buy cotton for cash, and hedge it in such a way as to enable them to carry it safely until a consumer should turn up.

Under this system, which required years to develop, the spinner expanded his business rapidly, the business of handling cotton between farm and factory became a science, and the farmer became independent.

It is this system which some men, who, evidently, do not realize the full significance of their intended action, seek to destory.

The San Antonio (Texas) Express strikes a keynote when it says:

"The cotton business as conducted in this country for a long series of years seems not to be well understood by the politicians or a majority of the farmers who grow cotton and who have been inclined to regard the speculation in futures as inimical to their industry."

The trouble lies in the fact that in the cotton or "hedge" protected commodity market, two contracts are used—the forward commitment, calling for the delivery of specific grades, and the future contract, calling for the delivery of any grade between Good Ordinary and Middling Fair. The formeris used by the actual cotton trade for the ternfer of actual cotton between farm and factory, and the latter is used by the actual cotton trade as a Hedge, or an insurance policy for the protection of the forward commitment. Cotton is invariably delivered on the forward commitment, but is never delivered on the future contract, unless the market is out of line or out of great. The delivery of cotton on future contracts corrects the market automatically, to the end that the party between futures and spots will be restored to a proper relationship. In this way, the forward commitment is afforded a practical protection.

A demand by the producer that the future or hedge contract be made perfectly fair to both buyer and seller would be a display of intelligence of the highest type.

A demand by any producer that hedging be made impossible by law is just the reverse.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL LEGISLATION.

The Hon. Edward D. White on unconstitutional taxation:—

Every day letters and telegrams from spinners, merchants and planters in the South reach the New Orleans cotton market saying that the senders have found it impossible to reach the Senators from their States under conditions that will enable them to make clear wherein the Clarke amendment, taxing future trading out of existence, will, if enacted, seriously injure the cotton industry and trade of the South. "They refuse to listen to us," is the way many of the letters read. In other words, the constitutional right of petition and protest, in so far as Washington is concerned, seems to have been suspended for the time being.

In this connection, reference to the speech of Hon. Edward D. White in 1892, which defeated just such a proposition as the Clarke amendment, should make interesting reading for the caucus Senators of to-day. Mr. White, for many years, was a leading lawyer in New Orleans, and then United States Senator from Louisiana. He made an exhaustive study of future trading and its economic relation to the actual cotton market. He is now chief justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Clarke amendment has been called a revenue measure by the Democratic majority, and on that ground has been justified by them. As it is a prohibitive tax it cannot be a revenue measure.

In his speech of 1892, outlining what the courts would say to such a proposition, he said:

"When you have called the statute one thing and the very terms of the statute indicate another thing, and that other thing is outside of the power of Congress, then it is not a statute at all, but a violation of authority, and we strike it from the statute books."

The following are to-day's quotations:—

Growths.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H. G. Bengals		232	..	Jan. 25th 1914.
H. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee		..	..	..
M. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
H. G. Rajputana	..	..	..	..
M. G. Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals	243	..	..	do.
Do.	245-6	..	..	Dec. 25, 13.
Do.	248-9	..	..	Nov. 25, 13.
Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab	239	..	..	Jan. 25, 14.
G. M. Khandeish	253	243	..	do
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad	..	..	..	..
M. G. Hinganghat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpur, Kamptee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Yeotmal	..	..	..	..
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgaum	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola Khamgaum, Fair Staple	269	..	..	do.
Do. do.	..	..	..	..
Do. do.	239	..	..	Aug. 25th 1913.
M. G. Oomra. Good Staple Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomra. Fair Staple Liverpool. Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomravati	..	..	..	..
M. G. Barsee, Purbani, Good Staple	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nander	..	..	..	..
M. G. Broach	..	..	282	Mar. 25th 1914.
D.	..	..	..	..
Do. Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M. G. Surat	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bhownagar	..	..	..	..
M. G. Mathia	..	..	..	..
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	256	Aug. 25th 1913.
Westerns, Churka	..	..	265	do.
M. G. Westerns	..	..	269	do.
M. G. Miraj	..	..	282	do.
M. G. Compta	..	..	265	do.
H. G. Bhagalkote Bijapote	..	..	..	..
G. do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..

CHILDREN *ask for more when taking Kasagra, because it tastes so good. But this delightful liquid laxative does as much good in small doses as most things do in large ones.*

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Names and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R
Bank of Bombay	Jan.-July	13 %	1,667½
Bank of India Rs. 50	do.	6 %	67-8 x D
Bank of Bengal	do.	14 %	1,740
Bank of Madras	do.	12 %	1,450
Bank of Kangoon	..	6 %	100
Bal. of Baroda Rs. 50	do.	8 %	72
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 10	do.	7½ o/o	14½
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25	..	6	30-8
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15,	..	6¾	22
Credit Bank Rs. 10.	..	6¾ o/o	13
Specie Bank Rs. 50	Jan.-July	9 o/o	64/8
Standard Bank Rs. 50	..	..	50
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	Jan.-Aug	14 o/o	282
Allahabad Bank	..	18 o/o	361
People's Bank of India Rs. 30	..	9 o/o	28
The Poona Bank: (Old Issue) Rs. 30	June	10 o/o	40
(New Issue) Rs. 15	do.	10 o/o	18
Punjab National Bk.	..	..	175
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Chartered Bank £ 12	Oct.-Apl.	16 o/o	£60
Mercantile Bank £ 12 A	..	7 o/o	£21
£ 12 B	do.	7 o/o	£21
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.	Feb.-Aug New	£4 5 o/-	£8 86
Eastern Bank, Ld. £ 4			
National Bank of India £ 12	Sept-Mar	14 o/-	60.8

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advnc.	May-Oct.	45		950
Alliance	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.		70
Bezar Manufacturing	..	..		107
Bo Cotton Manufg.	..	..		240
Bo Dying and M. Co.	..	30		740
Bombay United	May-Nov.	25		5,25
Century	Apl.-Oct.	12		175
Central India	May-Nov.	55		2,20
Ch. ia	Mar.-Sep.	50		705
Ch oi Silk	..	20		750
Co.ba Land and M ll.	Mar.-Sep.	50		1510
Coronation Mills	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.		440
Connaught	do.	Nil.		190
Cooria	April	40		630
Crescent	Mar.-Sep.	5		146
Currumbhoy	do.	12-8		267-8
David	May-Nov.	20		565
Edward Sassoon	..	8		195 4
Emperor Edward	..	25		485
Empress	Mar.-Sep.	..		140
Fazulbhoy	May	20		385
Framjee Petit	Apl.-Oct.	60		1,010
Finlay Mills	..	15		346-4
Gold Mohur	..	25		450
Hindustan	Mar.-Sep.	45		660
Howard and Bullough	do.	15		470
Hyderabad	do.	60		1,325
Imperial Cotton	do.	Nil.		115
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	..	4		105
Indian Manufacturing	do.	40.		50 x
Indo-China Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	60		1,025
Indore Malwa	Dec.	5		168-12
James Greaves	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.		190
Jamshed Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	4		137
Jewraj Baloo	May	10		440
Jubilee Mills	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.		490
Khandesh Rs. 610	June-Dec	25		900
Kaiser	May-Nov	45		1,590
Kohinoor	Mar.-Sep.	25		815
Lakshmi Cotton	April	60		1,345
Madhowji Dharamsi	June-Dec	75		1,475
Madras United	June-Dec	60		2008
Maneckjee Petit	Mar.-Sep.	150		3,155
Meyer Sassoon	..	Nil.		490
Mesarjee Goculdas	Apl.-Oct.	115		3,200
Nawab of Cambay	..	30		105
New Great Eastern	Apl.-Oct.	9		247/8
New City of Bombay	Mar.-Sep.	25		1,080
Pacific	Jan.-July	7½		170
Presidency	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.		390
Ripon	do.	Nil.		10.
Sassoon Cotton	April	Yr. 50		8.5
Sassoon Silk	do.	Yr. 45		4,20
Shoiapore	June-Dec	250		4,50
S. Mahratta	Nov.	..		70
Standard Mills	May-Nov	45		1,430
Sun	Oct.	..		126.4
Surat Rice Mill	May	15		22
Swan	New O	12½		305
Swadeshi	May-Oct.	50		1,657/8
Textile	Apl.-Oct.	60		1,44
Union Mill	..	Nil.		135
Vishnu Cotton Co.	..	Nil.		465
Western India P.	..	Nil.		660
Mysore Spinning	Sept.	45		630
	July	15		25.

Press Companies.

		Last year Div		
		R.	R.	
Akbar	May	300	4,80	
Alberti, Karrachee	M	45	50	
Brull's Cawnpore	A	6%	12/	
The Bellary Press	Dec.	15	200	
Broach City	Oct.	14	130	
Fort	Nov.	5	190	
Godavery Valley	..	6	95	
Harvey and Baba'pty.	July	40	725	
Hindustan P. & M.	..	15	125	
Hingolee	Sept.	5	80	
Indian Cotton	Oct.	8½	137/8	
Jumna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	..	7%	1376	
Khangaum	Sept.	30	30	
Manmadpura Cin.	..	7½	10/	
Mahuva	Oct.	Nil.	12/	
Mercantile	do.	Nil.	20	
Manmar Manufg.	Aug	12½	21	
New East Indian	Sept.	78	870	
New Motiasil Co.	Nov.	30	88-8	
New Berar	Oct.	35	552-8	
New Prince of Wales.	do.	45	75.	
Sind	Nov.	30	250	
Surat City	Oct.	20	235	
Valkari, U. P. Ld.	Sept.	40	660	
Vardwan G. P.	..	12	125	

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway	Feb.-July	6½	680
Amritsar Patty	Mar.-Aug	60/0	140
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75	Jan.-July	4	97
Dhond Baramati Rs. 80		4 o/o	121
Gujerat Rlys. Rs. 100		4	121/5
Sind Light Rys. Ld.	June-Dec	7	140
Tapti valley Railway Co	Apl.-Aug	7½	605
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	Feb.-Aug	5½ o/o	111/4

Miscellaneous Companies.

		Last year Div.	
Alcock Ashdown Co.	Oct.-May	10	1
All India U. I. Co., Ld. Rs. 20	August	Nil.	13
Sama-kua	..	Nil.	
Sack Fa[illegible]			4
Sadh [illegible]			94 x D
Sarod Tram Co.	Jan.-Aug	..	35 C D
Bo. Burma T. Corpr.	..	15	675 x D
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., L. (P. O.)	Feb.-Aug	..	177
Bombay Ice Manufg.	H. yearly	Rs. 3	191
Bombay Flour Mill	Mar.-Oct.	40	23
Bo. Land and Building	..	30	960
Bombay Steam Navigation Co. (P. O.)	Mar.-Sep. Sep.-Oct.	5 6 %	400 23-8
Central I. M. Co., Ld.	April	20%	275
City of Bombay Building Co.	Dec.-Ju Sep.	30 H.y. 8	29½ 450
Delhi Flour	..	30	115
Empire of I. L. Rs. 50.	..	30	500
Indian Mcntle. In. Co. Ltd., Rs. 20.	Dec.	12	20
Indian Cotton Oil Company (G (Old 100 New Issue 25) P 160)	..	..	100 25
John Kberts & Co.	March. Oct.-Jul.	7 %	101
Jost' Fans Supply Co. Rs. 50.	July.	13	200
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175.	do.	10 % 12½	50 183
Karrachee Landing Rs. 75.	July	..	107½
Marks & Co.	..	8	101
Marsland Price Co. O	..	..	100
Marsland Price Co. P.	..	Nil.	70
Napier Hotel Co.	..	7 %	25
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs. 50.	May July	20 %	500
Phillips & Co.	Sep.	Rs. 3½	~35
Port Canning Co.	..	40	22
Shivrajpur Syad, etc.	..	10 %	880
Shivrajpur Debs.	..	3 %	22
Sidar Carbic G's. Co.	Mar.-Aug	..	300
Soundy & Co.	..	..	22
Tata Iron Steel Co. (O D. P.)	Jan & July	Nil.	nom 89-8 73
Tata Hydro Electric	..	..	185
Thacker & Co.	..	4 %	1180
TelephonCo	May.	24 %	925
Tresseker & Co.	July	Rs. 2½ Rs 992-8 x	198 x D 66 492-8 x D

Buyer. S—Seller Nom.-Nominal Prices
Cd—Cum.dividend Xd—Ex.dividend

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 19.

A steadier feeling prevails in our exchange market and lower Bill rates are quoted in one or two quarters and for the mails, only three months' Bills being at 1 s. 4⅛ d. No transactions of any real importance were recorded to-day. Government Paper opened at Rs. 96-4 and closed at Rs. 96-3, the quotations for small lots being Rs. 96-8 and Rs. 96-7. Popular coal shares are still in request, but jute investments have lost interest and are quoted a shade easier.

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, August 18.

Metals.—Standard Copper G. M. B. £60½; Copper Braziers £84; Yellow Metal 7½; *Freight.*—Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal 13-6; *Arrivals.*—Yeddo, Rotenfels.

Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs. 85 % ex-Ship. 53½; August-Sep.; Dunkirk. sellers. Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship. 54; August-Sep.; Dunkirk. sellers. Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-Ship. 48½; August-Sep.; Dunkirk. sellers canal, quiet but steady. Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship. 50½; August-Sep.; Antwerp; Buyers, quiet. Linseed Calcutta 49-3; August-Sep.; London, done sellers, quiet.

Wheat.—Wheat White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F nominal. Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 37½; August-Sep.; London, Buyers. Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. nominal quiet. Wheat Afloat for United Kingdom. 2,350,000

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3-9; August-Sep.; sellers steady.

Sugar.—German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags). 12-9; sellers Oct.-Dec.; Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India. 11-9½; nominal Jan.-March; quiet. German Beet-root 88 % 9-4½; sellers august steady and quiet. 9-4½; sellers Oct.-Dec. E. A. R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India. 13-6½; sellers Nov.-Dec.; quiet slightly easie Maur itius Crystals C. & F. Bombay 11-6; value. August-Sep.; firmer. Java ugar:—unchanged.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

August 20.

723. *Signalling Class.*—The Signalling Class will parade every Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7. A.M. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters. Dress.-Mufti.

724. *Miniature Range.*—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesdays and Fridays at 7. A.M.

725. *Machine Gun.*—The Machine Gun Section of "F" Company will parade every Wednesdays at 7. A.M. at Head Quarters.

726. *Recruits Parade.*—"G" Company Recruits will parade to-day, Wednesday the 20th instant. at 7. 30. A.M. at the Bombay Gymkhana Dress.-Mufti. Arms and Accoutrements will be issued on the parade ground.

II. All Recruits of the current season will parade at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, every Fridays at 6.30 P. M.

727. *Musketry.*—The Range is reserved for Spoon Shoots on the following dates. Distances will be notified from time to time in orders. August 24th Sunday, Distances.—300, 500 Yards Wantage, 600 Yards Lopehois, 200 Yards Wantage. August 31st Sunday.

728. *Lecture.*—The Adjutant will give a lecture on Thursday the 21st instant at 7 P. M. at Head Quarters.

Subject.—Defence of Detached Posts.

It is hoped that all Officers and N. C. Officers who did not attend last week will please endeavour to attend this lecture

JIVRAJ BALOO MILLS.

An ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Jivraj Baloo Spinning and Weaving Company was held yesterday at its registered office, No. 9 Green Street, Fort. Mr. Naranji Dwarkadas, Chairman of the Board of Directors, presided.

The Directors' report say that the Company has made a net profit of Rs. 62,389-3-7 during the year. Taking into consideration that the Company will not be in a position to declare dividend out of the profits until the balance to the debit of Profit and Loss A/c has been wiped off, the Agents, Messrs. Abdoolabhoy Joomabhoy Lalijee and Co. have, as in the previous year, offered Rs. 22,000 out of commission (Rs. 61,156-0-8) earned by them on condition that the same be utilized toards payment of dividend to the shareholders. This has enabled the Directors to propose a dividend of Rs. 20 per whole share and Rs. 5 per quarter share, which will absorb the amount given up by the Agents.

The report was adopted.

Mr. Naranji Dwarkadas and Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart., who retired by rotation were re-elected Directors.

EVIL OF TURNED-UP TROUSERS

The masculine fashion of turning up the bottom of the trousers is condemned by the "Medical Officer."

"We shudder to think," says the journal, "of the accumulation of filth which must be found in these receptacles, and as we believe it is the custom to have the turn-up made as a permanent pocket, it is doubtful whether during the period of wear any attempt is made to get rid of the accumulation.

TIRED

WORN OUT, RUN DOWN

That's what many of us often find ourselves and are so often unable to find the cause. We grow fagged out over the ordinary day's work, listless and lifeless without any reason, devoid of energy or ambition. The appetite grows poor, nights are passed sleeplessly, we have no desire for work or even pleasure. Then come troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, the liver, bowels, blood, in fact the system is undermined. This wrecking of the system is appalling—but we are all liable to it any time just the same. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious, they come without warning and do deadly work almost unnoticed. At the very first sign of the smallest symptom of such troubles, use that KING OF ALL REMEDIES.

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

In Neurasthenia and the impotence of old age, this remedy gives especially marked results. Energy is in all cases quickly restored, and sexual vitality effectually stimulated.

These Pearls cure all abnormal discharges, build up the delicate tissues, and bring back to manhood all broken down and weary constitutions. They renew vitality, replace weakness with strength, keen wits for dulled brains, and transform the dejected and despending into healthy and cheerful men and women.

Price, per bottle of 40 pills Rs. 2, 3 bottles Rs. 5-8; V. P. 4 annas extra,

Address:—

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155, Jumma Musjid, Market, BOMBAY

By Appointment to H. H. The Maharaja

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Oculists and Scientific Refractionists,

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The First and Only Firm

Who offer their patrons Free Services of a duly

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

QUADRANGULAR PROSPECTS.

REVIVAL OF THE OLD SUGGESTION OF PLAYING AT POONA.

UNWELCOME IDEA.

TEAMS AND PROBABLES.

(From an Indian Correspondent.)

The question of the venue of the great international cricket contests between the four cricketing communities of Western India has again risen Phœnix-like, from its ashes, or it would perhaps be more correct to say that the Presidency Europeans who have set their heart upon these international contests being played in the capital of the Deccan have once more stirred the ashes out of which has risen the old question of the venue. When last year a special meeting consisting of the representatives of the different Gymkhanas decided to drop the idea of transferring the venue of the Quadrangular matches from Bombay to Poona, and it was believed that the question had been decided once for all and that the public should hear no more of it in the future.

The Bombay and Poona European Gymkhanas have, however, reviewed the question this year and written to the local Parsi, Hindu and Mahomedan Gymkhanas to send their representatives to a meeting to be held on Friday next at the Bombay Gymkhana pavilion with a view to come to a definite conclusion in the matter. The Bombay and Poona Gymkhanas have this time refrained from proposing a whole-sale transfer of the Bombay fixtures to Poona, but are trying to drive the thin end of the wedge by suggesting that the Quadrangular contest should be played alternately in Bombay and Poona. The proposal has come as a great surprise to the various cricketing circles in the city and it may be asserted without the slightest fear of exaggeration that the Indian cricketing public of the city is unanimously against it.

ITS DISADVANTAGES.

There are a number of cogent reasons why these matches should always be played in Bombay. The first and foremost consideration which should deter Friday's meeting from coming to any other decision than the one of continuing to play the matches in Bombay is that any other decision on their part would deprive a very large number of people of the opportunity of seeing these great international matches. At Poona, where it has been proposed that the matches should be played every other year, the number of people witnessing the game has never exceeded a couple of thousands, while in Bombay nearly twenty-thousand enthusiastic spectators have been noticed watching every phase of the game with keen and unabated interest from day to day. Besides Bombay has been the nursery of Indian cricket and it would hardly be fair to deprive twenty thousand spectators in Bombay of the pleasure of having their great annual treat for the sake of a couple of thousand spectators at Poona.

QUESTION OF FINANCE.

But there is another question, namely; that of expenses, which would always present an insuperable difficulty in the way of having the Quadrangular contest at Poona. As it is, the Parsi, Hindu and Mahomedan Selection Committees find it difficult every year to make both ends meet. A transfer to Poona of the venue of these matches would add materially to the expenses that are already heavy, and the income by way of subscriptions would in all probability be smaller than in the past, as people would naturally hesitate to donate towards the expenses of matches which the large majority of them would not have the opportunity of seeing. The chief reason why the Presidency Europeans want the Quadrangular contest to be played alternately at Bombay and Poona is that the present arangement by which three international matches in Bombay and two in Poona are played every year takes up nearly four weeks and that consequently their players, some of whom have to travel long distances to come down to Bombay and Poona find it next to impossible to get away from work for such a long period.

TOO MANY FIXTURES.

There is certainly much in this argument, but the Presidency Europeans should thank themselves for the present difficulty, for it was they who added one more to these matches last year by playing a match with the Hindus at Poona. And they should not complain now if the cricket card is overcrowded. Again the difficulty of getting away from work to participate in these matches exists in an equal degree in the case of Parsi and Hindu players. The Parsi, Hindu and Mahomedan representatives would at Friday's meeting cordially agree to the European proposal to cut down the programme. One can have too much of a good thing and nobody would deny that we have quite a surfeit of first-class cricket during the end of August and the beginning of September. The Poona fixtures between the Presidency and the Parsis will very likely go. The difficulty would be about coming to an understanding about the European proposal to play the Quadrangular contest at Bombay, and Poona alternately. The question is full of difficulties and the Parsis, Hindus and Mahomedans are unanimous in their opinion that this arrangement would deprive the public of Bombay of the opportunity of seeing the big matches. On the other hand, the devotees of the game in the capital of the Deccan would also naturally like to have a big annual match in their midst. The best solution under the circumstances would be simultaneously with dropping the Presidency matches at Poona, to play the first round of the Quadrangular cricket tournament in the capital of the Deccan and to play the second and final rounds in Bombay. It should, however, be provided that the Presidency Europeans should always play against one of the three Indian teams in the opening round at Poona, for a match at Poona in which only the Indian teams took the field and the Presidency did not participate would fall absolutely flat. It is not the most desirable solution of the difficulty; it is, however, the only possible way out of it. But the representatives of the different Gymkhanas at Friday's meeting should see that under no circumstances whatever is the public of Bombay deprived of its annual cricket treat. Any other decision will be strongly resented by the public.

PRESIDENCY MATCHES.

PROBABLE PARSI AND HINDU TEAMS.

The Parsi Selection Committee will meet on Saturday next when the following team would most probably be selected to play for the Parsis against the Presidency at Poona. The first ten of these are, however, certainties, the only doubt being about the last place for which there are two men in the running, Vajifdar and Chothia. They are both moderate bats and fairly good change bowlers, but Vajifdar has an advantage over Chothia, in that he is a better field than the latter. It is not likely that Mulla will go to Poona and his place is likely to be filled by Kanteenwalla. The team would thus be:

(1) Dr. H. D. Kanga (Capt.)
(2) J. Elavia.
(3) J. S. Warden.
(4) M. D. Parekh.
(5) B. Mirza.
(6) Dr. Kanteenwalla.
(7) D. D. Driver.
(8) D. K. Kapadia.
(9) R. P. Meherhomji.
(10) J. Elchidana.
(11) Vajifdar or P. D. Chothia.

THE HINDUS.

The Selection Committee will meet to-day to select the team to play for the Hindus against the Presidency at Poona. Of those mentioned below the first eight are certainties. Mehta, who has captained the Hindus ever since their participation in international matches, will in all probability once again be asked to skipper the Hindus, though he has a serious rival for the position this time in K. Seshachari. Mehta is, however, the more likely man to be asked to captain the Hindus, as he knows more about local and Poona cricket than any other member of the team and has been known to be a resourceful captain in trying situations for his side. Besides, he is in splendid form this season, while Seshachari is a poor bat and no bowler and the Hindus have got another equally good stumper in Diveker, who is also a steady bat. Deodhar of Poona, who hit up a century in brilliant fashion against the Hindu Gymkhana last Saturday and who has once before this donned flannel for the Hindus, and Ganpat, a brilliant bat, will also very likely be asked to play. Rasker of Poona has been consistently scoring this season and is besides a good change bowler. Joshi, another Poona man, is a good bowler and has had very fine analysis against the Poona Gymkhana this year. Both of them played for the Hindus last year. Swamy, who made a century for the Hindu Gymkhana against the Poona Hindus last Sunday, and Kharwa, another prolific scorer, are in the running for the last place, the first-named being a more likely selection. The Thakore Saheb of Rajkote, Erasha of Kirkee and P. Shivram have been left out as they are not considered to be in form. The team would be:

(1) C. V. Mehta (Captain), Bombay.
(2) P. Balu (Bombay).
(3) M. D. Pai (Bombay).
(4) P. Vithal (Bombay).
(5) S. K. Diveker (Bombay).
(6) S. L. Sempre (Karachi).
(7) Rasker (Poona).
(8) S. M. Joshi (Poona).
(9) Deodhar (Poona).
(10) Banpat (Bombay).
(11) Swamy or Kharwa (Bombay).

THE MAHOMEDANS.

The acceptance by Saleh Mahomed of Cashmere, Usuf Beg of Poona and Nazir Hussain and Abdul Aziz of Delhi, of the invitation to play for the Mahomedans, has greatly facilitated the work of the Mahomedan Selection Committee. They are coming down to Bombay next week. The Committee have invited about a dozen more men from upcountry, whose selection will, however, depend on the form shown by them in Bombay. Some disappointment has been experienced by the refusal of Noor Elahi of Cashmere, who has written regretting his inability to get away from the Happy Valley. He is a bowler of the express type and it is unfortunate that the Mahomedans, who are not strong in attack, should be without the services of a good trundler like him. No other selections than the four mentioned above have been made up till now, as the Committee before making any further have decided to be satisfied as to their form.

In view of the Quadrangular Cricket Matches drawing nearer it will be interesting to know that a Parsi gentleman (who desires to keep his identity strictly private) has announced the offer of two prizes each of the value of Rs. 100/-, to such of the two Parsi batsmen who make the best batting performance in the above matches. He has also been pleased to offer two prizes each of the value of Rs. 100/- to such of the two Parsi bowlers who make the best bowling performance.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

Vaidya, 3; Wadke, 1; Humphreys, 0; Chandavarkar, 3; Chickramane, 24; Harvey, 3; Sashital, 8; Shripad, 0; Ugrankar, 4; Sanjivrao, 0; Kagal, 7; extras, 4; total, 57.

KSHATRIYA CRICKET CLUB v. P. J. NEW SHIWAJEE.

D. L. Bhitia, 9; A. R. Arora, 3; N. J. Kowarkar, 49; Pandurang, 3; Narayendas, 3; M. P. Swami, 3; Mahale, 7; V. S. Pathare, 4; Ganguli, 1; Vakharia, 0; B. N. Sahani, 0; extras, 6; total, 88.

KSHATRIYA C. C.

M Madhovrao, 13; R. B. Bhiwandkar, 15; N. K. Rele, 4; K. N. Rajpurkar, 9; rest did not bat, extra, 1; total, 42.

FRIENDS' UNION C. C. v. P. Y. C. HINDU GYMKHANA.

This game was played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground on Sunday and resulted in a draw.

The chief feature of the game was the brilliant batting by Mr. D. B. Deodhar of the P. Y. C. Gymkhana, who scored 93 runs without a chance. The same batsman scored 110 runs (not out) against the Hindu Gymkhana on Saturday. For the Friends' Union Mr. Dalvi played a good game. Mr. V. V. Kantak captured 8 wickets for 65 runs.

Scores:—

POONA Y. C. HINDU GYMKHANA.

Y. Y. Joshi, 3; L. B. Bhopatkar, 23; S. C. Godbole, 8; S. G. Mehendale, 18; D. B. Deodhar, 93; B. S. Bhusari, 35; B. M. Bhonsle, 16; K. M. Chiplunkar, 0; G. V. Kelkar, 9; S. H. Barve, 13; B. V. Dhadpale, did not bat, extras, 28; total (for 8 wickets), 249.

FRIENDS UNION C. CLUB.

B. A. Dalvi, 64; S. S. Dongre, 4; V. S. Dongre, 5; rest did not bat, extras, 2; total (for 1 wicket) 112.

POONA GYM. v BOMBAY ISLAM.

[Associated Press.]

POONA, Aug. 19.

The match between the Poona Gymkhana and the Bombay Islams ended in a draw to-day. Poona concluded their first innings for 185. Bombay Islams then went in against and put together the tall score of 203 for three wickets. They declared their innings closed at 5 p.m. This left Poona one hour to play and a draw was inevitable. When time was called Poona had lost four wickets for 127.

POONA GYMKHANA—*1st Innings.*

Major Greig, c Abdul Rahman, b Abdul Kadar	42
Capt. Haughton, b Aziz	17
Mr. Colbeck, b Aziz	5
Mr. Gould, b Aziz	10
Mr. Love, run out	44
Mr. Stephenson, b Aziz	6
Capt. Clemson, l.-b.-w., Abdul Rahman	13
Sergt. Cox, c Abdul Kadar, b Aziz.	4
Pte. Tagg, l.-b.-w., Mahomed	12
Capt. Dibbin, b Abdul Rahman	0
Col. Rosher, not out	7
Extras	25
Total	185

POONA GYMKHANA—*2nd Innings.*

Major Greig, b Mahomud	24
Mr. Colbeck, l.-b.-w., Abdul Rahman	18
Capt. Haughton, st Anwar, b Mahomud	53
Mr. Love, b Mahomud	4
Mr. Gould, not out	22
Extras	6
Total	127

BOMBAY ISLAM GYMKHANA—*2nd Innings.*

Mr. Patel, b Haughton	100
Mr. Parkar, c Greig, b Haughton	6
Mr. Contractor, c Cox, b Colbeck	49
Mr. Aziz, not out	19
Extras	29
Total	203

Bombay Chronicle Press

P. BALOO---The Famous Hindu Bowler.

NEW MAHARASTRA C. CLUB, DADAR v. MATUNGA UNION C. CLUB.

This game was played on the Esplanade ground on Sunday last and resulted in a win for the former by 93 runs.

Scores:—

NEW MAHARASTRA C. C. DADAR.

Pedneker, 21; Purandare, 15; Khare, 2; Sabnis, 57; Mainker not out, 30; rest did not bat, extras, 14; total (for 3 wickets) 139.

MATUNGA UNION C. C.

Vadhakhalker, 4; Sadashiv, 6; Nadker, 0; D. Gupte, 2; M. Gupte, 9; R. Gupte, 0; Sule, 13; B. Vadhakhalker, 0; Deshmukh, 4; Dighe, 0; Karnik, 0; extras, 8; total, 46.

PARSI BARONET v. WILLINGTON

This game was played on the Esplanade ground on Sunday, and resulted in a win for the Parsi Baronet C. C. by 26 runs.

Scores:—

Suiyana, 0; Katrak, 2; Taliarkhan, 0; Poonegur, 0; Daji, 5; Lalcaca, 0; Vasaigara, 5; Gariwala, 0; Baliwala, 7; Master, 2; Daruwala, 0; extras, 6; total, 27.

PARSI BARONET CLUB.

L. Mehta, 2; P. Daruwala, 1; J. Antia, 8; F. Elchidana, 13; P. Pagdiwala, 17; R. Merwanji, R. Cama, F. Gariwala, F. Masanee, D. Raja and B. Mehta, to bat; extras, 12; total 53.

BANK OF BOMBAY v. THOS. COOK AND SON.

This match was played at the Oval on Sunday resulting in a win for the Bank of Bombay by 10 wickets and 67 runs.

The following are the scores:—

BANK OF BOMBAY.

R.B. Shroff, 56; B.L. Choudhari, 61; rest did not bat, extras, 7; total, 124.

AUSTRALIAN CRICKET TEAM.

VICTORIAN ASSOCIATION'S PROTEST.

[Reuter's Telegram.]

SYDNEY, Aug. 19.

The Victorian Cricket Association have asked the New South Wales Association to veto the Reverend Mr. Waddy's proposal to take a strong team to Ceylon, because it would seriously prejudice the popularity of the Inter-State matches.

COUNTY CRICKET.

[Reuter's Telegram.]

LONDON, Aug. 18.

Northants beat Derbyshire at Northampton by 151 runs.

PERKINS CHALLENGE SHIELD TOURNAMENT.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, August 19.

The finals in the Perkins Challenge Shield Tournament between the Ammunition Factory and the Dorset Regiment will be played on the Supply and Transport Courts, Wanowrie, on Tuesday the 26th instant. Sir Arthur Barrett, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., has kindly consented to present the shield to the winners.

GOLF AT POONA.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.

(From our Correspondent.)

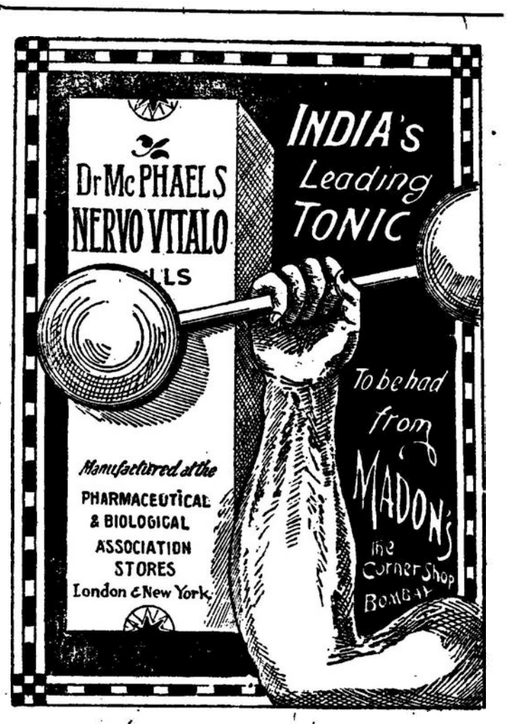
POONA, Aug. 19.

The following have qualified to compete for H. E. the Governor's Cup on the 25th and 27th inst.

Lt.-Col. Daunt, F. W. Bain, C. C. Inglis, Lt.-Col. Hill (one up), Major Jourdain, C. D. Pooley, H. B. Clayton, Capt. Monteith, Capt. Cochran. (all square), G. S. Wilson, Major Robinson, (one down), Major Stewart, P. A. Kelly, L. Napier, Capt. Whitworth Jones, H. G. D. Turnbull, Capt. Benson, Major Lawson, Genl. Aitken, Major Nicholls (two known) (Handicap results against bogey).

The following have qualified to compete for the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill's Cup.

Lt.-Col. Daunt, Lt.-Col. Hill, H. B. Clayton. (73), F. W. Bain (74), Major Jourdain (75), Major Stewart, C. C. Inglis (76), C. B. Pooley, G. S. Wilson (77), Capt. Cochran, Capt. Whitworth Jones, Major Robinson, Major Lawson, Capt. Monteith, (78), H. G. D. Turnbull, P. A. Kelly (79), (net scores under handicap).



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Aqua Ptychotis Con (Concentrated Water of Ajowan). A powerful Antiseptic and Carminative. It rapidly removes flatulence, relieves griping and heart-burn, checks diarrhœa and stimulates digestion and increases appetite. Very useful in the early stage of *Cholera*. Price per 3 oz. phial, As. 8.

*The above preparation can be had also in tablet form combined with Bicarbonate of Soda. Price per phial of 25 tablets, As. 5.

2. **Syrup Vasaka.** Vasaka or Arduso (Adhatoda Vasika) has a considerable reputation all over India as an *Expectorant* and *Antispasmodic* and is largely prescribed in Consumption, Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma and other Pulmonary Affections, Infantile and Puerperal Convulsions, Epilepsy, Tetanus, &c. There is a saying that "No man suffering from Phthisis need despair of his life as long as the Vasaka plant exists." (Pharmaco Ind:). Price per 4 oz. phial, As. 10.

*This preparation can also be had in combination with Hypo phosphites and Tolu. Price per 4 oz. phial, Re. 1.

3. **"Malarial."** A sure preventive and cure for Malaria. Besides quinine, these tablets contain extract of several indigenous drugs, which, without interfering with the well-known anti-periodic and tonic properties of quinine, entirely neutralize its evil effects. Price per phial of 25 tablets, As. 12.

4. **Ext. Aboma Augusta Liq.** (The active principle of Ulat kambal). A specific for painful mensuration.

Black marks round the eyes, frequent headache, a feeling of heaviness on the lower abdomen and most distressing pain during the monthly flow, these are the symptoms which will soon disappear by taking a few doses of this preparation. Price per 4 oz. phial, Re. 1.

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6. **Ptycho Papain.** A combination of the essential antiseptic constituents of Ptychotin (Ajowan) and other aromatic plants with the well-known digestive Enzyme papain and Sodium benzoborate. It is remarkably efficient in digestive disorders of children and adults. Externally it is used in catarrhal conditions of the mucous membrane of any locality. Price per 4 oz. phial, Re. 1-4.

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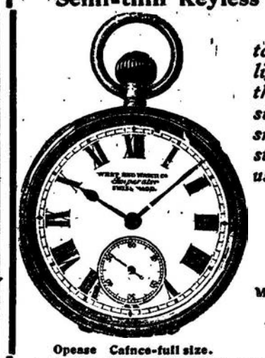
Semi-thin Keyless Lever Watch 17 size.



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FOOTBALL.

ROVERS' TOURNAMENT.

SECOND ROUND.

Durhams L. I. (2) beat R. F. A. Kamptee (1).

The game last evening was of a very interesting nature and the Durhams had to go for all they were worth to secure their victory over the Kamptee team by a goal. On the day's play no doubt the Durhams deserved to win, they having the better of the exchanges. Their strength lay in their half line, as the weakness of the Artillery team lay in their's. The game opened in a most strenuous fashion, both teams playing all they knew to put themselves ahead. After a few minutes, however, the teams settled down. The game brightened up considerably after Ramsay headed in the first goal of the evening, but Blackened pace, till early in the second half when Thompson equalised with a smart shot. Enthusiasm then rose high the Artillerymen coming in for a large share of the sympathy of the spectators. But the better team won. The judicious feeding of their forwards and the breaking up of their opponents' attack by the Durham half was the feature of the evening's play and told largely in the exchanges. The inevitable happened, and Lobb, who played a great game, put his side ahead with a good shot.

The forwards on both sides showed good understanding and dash. Rowland jr. doing excellent service on the inside left position of the Artillery—attacking, playing a dashing, good-humoured game, which won the hearts of the spectators. The backs of the Artillery were strong, but their halves refused to follow up their forwards except on rare occasions, and one must say that had the Kamptee forwards a stronger half line behind them, they would have run out winners.

The offside rule was frequently infringed, and the continual blast for offside was disconcerting, if not annoying.

This is the third successive match in the Tournament in which Artillery teams have suffered defeat. We wish them better luck next year.

THE GAME.

brightening up, and carried the leather stand end, kicked off punctually of 5-30, and immediately carried the play into the Durham territory. Offside against them relieved the pressure, and a fine forward movement on the part of the Infantrymen was frustrated by Barber lying offside. The Kamptee team was next penalised for offside. Up and down play followed, each side pressing in turn, without any decided advantage to either team. The R. F. A. now persistently attacked and for fully three minutes gave the Infantry defence a more than anxious time. The Durhams then took a turn at the attack, but Rowlands jr. getting possession raced down the other end and sent in a splendid centre, which Brown cleared in fine style. The Durhams then went down to the attack and returned to it after some mid-field play, and Barber tested Tisdale at close range, which the latter cleared well. A melee resulted in the Artillery goal mouth, but Ramsay missed the mark by yards. Some mid-field play, and the Durhams were again on the attack, a glorious opportunity being lost by Barber lying offside. The Durhams forced a corner, from which Ramsay put through with his head:—

DURHAM L. I. 1
R. F. A. KAMPTEE 0

From the kick off, the Durhams pressed, and tested Tisdale with a stinger, which the Artillery goalkeeper cleared. Barber and Stead next tried shots at the goal, but sent Thompson, the left—half of the R.F.A. brightening up, carried the leather into the Infantry defence with a pretty passing movement, but Rowlands jr. was penalised for offside. The Durhams were then awarded a corner and the R. F. A. attacked again, with a combined movement among the forwards, but Brooker shot weakly. Race at the other end was penalised for offside just as the whistle went for half time:—

DURHAM L. I. 1
R. F. A. KAMPTEE 0

The second half opened in desultory fashion, mid-field play ruling for some minutes. Then the Artillery getting possession worked their way into the enemy's territory and Rowlands jr. sent in a hot shot which hit the bar and bounded back into play. Thompson, the left, half of the R. F. A. receiving beat Rennard with a high well-placed shot, which the latter misand judged.

DURHAM L. I. 1
R. F. A. KAMPTEE 1

Both teams were now on their mettle, straining every nerve to secure the lead. The R. F. A. keen from their success came down in business-like fashion, but Brown was playing a great game, and kicked out well. The Durhams then had a turn at the attack and forced a corner, which proved fruitless. They continued on the attack, but play being transferred to the other end, Brooker found himself with only the goalkeeper to beat, but he skies the ball over the posts. Up and down play resulted, Lobb sending over the post at the Artillery end, and repeating the performance. Rowlands jr. again thrust himself into prominence, but ended with a shot wide of the mark. The Durhams then attacked with grim determination, Race centering beautifully, which resulted in a corner. A *melee* in front of the goal ensued from the corner kick, but nothing came of it. Shortly after Lobb beat the Artillery custodian with a long low shot:—

DURHAM L. I. 2
R. F. A. KAMPTEE 1

The Kamptee team now made strenuous attempts to equalise, and Brown and Riddle had a warm time. On the play being transferred to the other end, Barber found himself with only Tisdale to beat, but banged it into the latter's knees. A corner was then awarded the Durhams, which was cleared by Tisdale. Shortly after the whistle sounded "no time."

The following were the teams:—

Durham L. I.—Rennard (goal); Brown and Riddle (backs); Dearlove, Lobb, Kilgour (half-backs); Stead, Ramsay, Barber, Bromley, Race (forwards).

R. F. A. Kamptee.—Tisdale (goal); Owen, Jones (backs); Barber, Jackson, and Thompson (half-backs); Barrie, Rowlands sr., Brooker, Rowlands jr., and Snowden (forwards).

Referee: Q. M. S. Ashenhurst.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

INNISKILLING V. NEW UBIQUES.

SPRINTING COMPETITION.

The Sherwood Foresters had a walk over, the R. F. A. (Kirkee), having scratched.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

RETURN GAMES.

At a meeting of the western India Football Association at Green's Restaurant on Monday, it was decided that as soon as the Rovers' Tournament has been completed, the Union Jack Tournament between Naval, Military and Civilian teams should be held and then the second half of the Harwood League, the draw for which is given below should take place. Following this the Charity Tournament, which will be open to Civilian teams only, which have been playing in the Harwood League will be held.

As a new cup has been presented for the Harwood League it was agreed that the old Harwood League Cup should be presented to the winners of the Charity Tournament to be held for one year.

The Junior Rovers' Tournament will take place immediately after the Charity Tournament.

It was proposed and carried that Mr. H. R. Greaves, the Sheriff of Bombay, should be requested to present the Cup and Medals to the winning team of the Rovers' Tournament. Messrs. Ferguson and Co. were appointed auditors to the Association.

The followng is the draw for the second half of the Harwood League which will take place after the completion of the Rovers' Tournament and the Union Jack Tournament:—

Grant Medicals vs. Bombay Gymkhana.

Y. M. C. A. vs. All Blacks.

Sherwood Forresters vs. Bombay Athletic.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. G. I. P. Railway.

Hornets vs. Grant Medicals.

Sherwood Forresters (A) vs. R.G.A. Bombay Athletic vs. Commercial Gymkhana.

R. G. A. vs. G. I. P. Railway.

All Blacks vs. Sherwood Forresters (A).

Y. M. C. A. vs. Hornets.

R. G. A. vs. Commercial Gymkhana.

Sherwood Forresters (A) vs. Bombay Gymkhana.

Commercial Gymkhana vs. Sherwood Forresters.

Grant Medicals vs. Sherwood Forresters (A).

Hornets vs. All Blacks.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. R. G. A.

Bombay Athletic vs. Y. M. C. A.

Sherwood Forresters vs. Sherwood Forresters (A).

KING'S PRIZE GOES TO CANADA.

VICTORY BY ONE POINT AT BISLEY.

The greatest prize in the shooting world has gone to Canada, Private W. Hawkins, of the Toronto Highlanders, winning the King's Prize at Bisley, on July 26, by one point.

This is the fourth time the gold medal and the big prize of £250 has gone to the North America colony, says the "Daily News." Private Hayhurst won the Queen's gold medal in 1895; Private S. J. Perry carried away the King's gold medal in 1904; and a similar honour fell to Private W. J. Clifford in 1911.

There was a scene of great enthusiasm on Saturday, Private Hawkins' fellow-countrymen, of whom there were numbers present, cheering him heartily and crowning him with a wreath of maple leaves.

The marksman himself was coolness personified; his last shot found the bull that ensured him the highest honour and the biggest prize in the shooting world. He turned over, calmly filled his pipe, and lit up for a well-earned smoke.

FIRST TIME AT BISLEY.

Mr. Hawkins is a surveyor by profession and is 29 years of age. He has been shooting for about six years in Canada, and up to this year had never seen Bisley. In the Dominion he is known as a very steady, consisted shot, who almost invariably did well in the aggregates. It was not until the competitions were held for this year's Bisley team that he won a place, the trip being held out as a great prize for markmen throughout the Dominion.

The Commandant of the Canadian team received numbers of telegrams on the success of Private Hawkins. The following message came to hand from the King.

His Majesty wishes to congratulate Private Hawkins and Canada on his winning the King's Prize.—Equerry.

The Canadian Premier cabled from St. Andrew's, New Brunswick: "Hearty congratulations."

Lord Strathcona, High Commissioner, telegraphed: "Well done. Hawkins. My warm congratulations to yourself and team that Canada for the fourth time carries away the King's Prize.

The winner was always well up, but had never actually taken the lead. Sergt. H. Ommundsen, the Scotsman, who won the bronze and silver medals found the strain too much for him, and went all to pieces at the last range, a miss with his seventh shot putting him out of the running, and there was a good deal of comment on his hard luck in failing at the last minute to achieve the unprecendented feat of winning bronze, silver, and gold medals in the same year.

The second place in the King's Prize this year went to Private R. E. Fenby, late 5th Royal Warwicks, who scored 329—1 point below the winner.

The third was secured by Sergt. W. Allan, late 7th Royal Scots, with a score of 325 and Sergt. Ommundsen came fourth with 324.

ROVERS' FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

Photo by Messrs. Bourne & Shepherd. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

The R. G. A. Bombay.

Photo by Messrs. Bourne & Shepherd. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

The Army Temperance Association Team of the Sherwood Foresters.

BATHING IN CHICAGO.

A COMEDY OF DRESS.

Dr. Rosalie Lacova, a lady doctor and a prominent Suffragist in Chicago, has defied the local police force to prevent her bathing in Lake Michigan untrammelled by bathing skirts, and the privilege she asserts for herself she claims for her sister Suffragists throughout the State, says a Chicago correspondent.

A Chicago law stipulates that lady bathers shall wear a regulation blouse, bloomers, and skirt, and that these garments, in colour, texture, and pattern, must comply with Chicago's well-known high standard of decorum. Miss Lacova, on behalf of herself and her sister-Suffragists, does not complain of the spirit of the law, but contends that to enforce it literally is a gross attack upon woman's rights and insulting to her natural sense of decency.

To-day (July 28) she openly defied the Chicago law and provided a test case for the Law Courts. Acting upon the theory that the Government of the United States, and not the city of Chicago, holds dominion, Dr. Lacova went into the water attired in the hated skirt, but when out about knee-deep removed it, hiding it under a convenient rock. She is an expert swimmer, and attracted much attention, particularly that of the marine lifeguards appointed to look after the safety of bathers, who swam out and ordered her to put on her skirt. She laughed at them, and continued to splash about. The lifeguards, dejected and abashed, then called the city policeman, who went out in a boat and ordered her to put on her skirt. She had many words with the policeman, during which she enlightened him to the extent of several columns concerning the rights of women, the ownership of the lake and the water therein, and other timely topics, but did not put on the skirt.

Eventually she decided to come out and when within 20ft. of the shore crouched down and put on the skirt. As soon as she stepped on the beach she was arrested, and taken to the police-station, followed by a small army of friends and defenders. Dr. Lacova was informed that Chicago City controls the lake for a distance of three miles from the shore, and she is free to swim without skirts at that distance out, taking her chances of prosecution by the Federal Government.

AIRSHIP TRIPS FOR PEOPLE.

TOWN TO TOWN "EXPRESSES."

Imagination has been stimulated by the project of a passenger airship service, and many sanguine inventors have called upon the promoters with schemes for the building of enormous aerial crafts.

But the inventors have been disappointed.

"We do not think it advisable," said Mr. E. C. Powell, the managing director of the enterprise, to a "Daily News" representative, "to experiment on the public. Our airships are of an approved and tested design."

He added that the "ships of the fleet" would carry twenty passengers each, and would be used for pleasure purposes only. Excursion trips would probably be arranged from town to town, but nothing has been definitely settled on that point.

Mr. Powell is very confident that such a service would be popular, and pointed in proof to the fact that more than fifty per cent. of the passages in the corresponding German services are said to be taken by Englishmen and Americans. The German charge is £10 for a two-hour trip, and it is not likely that a lower figure will be quoted for passages by the English concern.

That carrying people by airship is a commercial proposition is strongly maintained by Mr. Powell. Last year, he said, the Zeppelin "Victoria Luise" carried just under 4,500 pasengers—an average of 21 passengers per trip. Again, the airship owned by the Parseval Company carried 2,300 passengers in nine months, and the revenue exceeded the total capital outlay by fifty per cent. A large part of the revenue was derived from the exhibiton of advertisements.

"Our idea is that the development of a pleasure service in England will be the means of demonstrating to the public the possibilities of airships for other services—the carrying of the mails, for instance," said Mr. Powell. "The public do not realise that certain airships have passed the experimental stage."

MYMENSINGH DACOITY.

ARMED LADS DECAMP WITH HEAVY BOOTY.

WOULD-BE RESCUER SHOT DEAD.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, August 19.

Information received by the Criminal Intelligence Department regarding the recent political dacoity at Mymensingh is very meagre.

The only details to hand are to the effect that on Saturday, the 16th instant, the house of a wealthy resident of village Kedarpur, within the jurisdiction of thana Nagarpur in the Mymensingh district, was suddenly attacked by a band of Bengali youths who were described as belonging to the bhadralog class and who were armed with fire-arms and other weapons.

The scene of the dacoity is very close to a large jute market in the Alia sub-division near the border of the Pubna district. The daringness of the outrage may be gathered from the fact that the culprits did not wait till late at night, but made a dash at the house they so successfully robbed at 8 p.m., when it may be supposed that every one would be awake and a stout resistance was to be expected. Undeterred by this, they made a determined rush and having easily gained admission, intimidated the inmates, ransacked the house, and succeeded in collecting booty to the value of Rs. 18,000, partly in cash and partly in ornaments.

While they were pillaging within, a number of villagers, arming themselves with lathies and such other weapons as they could lay hands on, went to the assistance of their neighbour whose house was being looted. They intercepted the gang while the latter were attempting to get away with the loot, and a fight ensued.

The miscreants finding themselves in a tight corner opened fire upon the villagers, killing one and wounding two others and managed to carry off the whole of their plunder.

Several officers of experience have been put on the enquiry but no news has been received of any arrest made in connection with this dacoity.

THE ASQUITH RECORD AT OXFORD.

YOUNGER SON CONTINUES FAMILY TRIUMPHS.

In the "Greats" list which was issued at Oxford during the mail week the name of the Prime Minister's younger son, Mr. Cyril Asquith, appears in the first class.

He is the fourth Asquith to win this distinction, the other member being the Prime Minister himself, Mr. W. W. Asquith, his brother (late headmaster of Clifton College), and Mr. Raymond Asquith, who is now an able member of the Bar.

The commanding abilities of the family lend some justification to a "gag" which has long been current among the undergraduates of Oxford. When working for a university prize or a scholarship the question is often asked, "Is there an Asquith in for it?" If so, every other aspirant is advised to give up hope and close his books. The following table shows some of the successes achieved by Mr. Asquith and his sons:—

Mr. H. H. Asquith.	
Classical Scholarship at Balliol	1870
First Class Classical Moderations	1872
Craven Scholarship	1874
First Class in "Greats"	1874
Fellow of Balliol	1874
Mr. Raymond Asquith.	
Classical Exhibition at Balliol	1897
First Class in Moderations	1899
Craven Scholarship	1898
First Class in "Greats"	1900
Fellow of All Souls'	1902
Mr. Cyril Asquith.	
Classical Scholarship at Balliol	1909
Hertford Scholarship	1911
First Class in Classical Moderations	1911
Craven Scholarship	1912
First Class in "Greats"	1913

The term "Greats" is often erroneously applied to all the final schools at Oxford, whereas it refers only to Classical Finals. It is also called "Literae Humaniores," or "Lit Hum."

ROBBING A CHILD.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Inspector Carter charged Sukia Rama, an old offender, with the theft of a silver wristlet valued at Rs. 3 from a three year old child. The mother of the child, Chundrabai, was carrying him in her arms along Dongri Road last Sunday when the accused who was passing by forcibly extracted the wristlet from the child's arm and decamped. The accused who admitted six previous convictions was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

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The following figures of the working capital show the Bank's Progres or the first year:—

1st January 1912	Rs.	8,48,000
30th April	"	24,77,000
31st July	"	52,35,000
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25	24-2
30	27-4
35	31-8
40	36-11
45	43-14

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E. K. PUNCH:—is a stimulating and delectable cordial, and may be mixed simply with water, aerated water, or, if it is desired, with Whisky, Wine, or Beer.

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All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor." Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittance made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new advertisements or change of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Editor cannot hold himself responsible for the return of rejected communications.

THE
Dallas Comedy Co.
Performance Commences
AT
9-30 P. M.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

JAMIESON.—At 2, Albert Terrace, Musselburgh, Scotland, 1st August, the wife of Rev. R. G. Jamieson, 91st Highlanders, of a son.

WARREN-CODRINGTON.—At Mhow, 2nd August, the wife of Major Warren-Codrington, of a son.

GUEST.—On 15th August, 1913, at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, Bombay, the wife of Mr. C. W. W. Guest, of a daughter. (English papers please copy).

STIFFLE.—At Morar, Gwalior, on Friday, the 15th August, 1913, the wife of Ozmond William Stiffle, of a daughter.

WHITE.—August 18th, at 19 Marine Lines, the wife of A. H. White, Executive Engineer, Presidency, of a daughter. (English and Scotch papers please copy).

DEATHS.

KEMP.—At Grey Castle Nursing Home, Mussooree, 2nd August, Major Walter Henry Kemp, A.V.C. (retired), aged 64 years.

McGILL.—On Monday, the 18th, at the residence of her son, Mr. A. McGill, Mary Ann McGill, widow of the late Mr. George McGill, Mutiny Veteran. Deeply mourned by her children and grand-children.

STIFFLE.—At Morar, Gwalior, on Friday, the 15th August, 1913, Irene Hartley, the beloved wife of Ozmond William Stiffle in her 25th years.—R. I. P.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Football, Rovers' Tournament Second Round: Inniskillings v. New Unique.

Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 4-10.

Dallas Comedy Company, "The Glad Eye," Excelsior Theatre, 9-30.

Salle Francaise, Thoburn House, Apollo Bandar: Lecture by Professor L. Peltier on Japanese Literature. Chairman: Mr. Iwasaki, Consul for Japan, 6-30 p.m.

Thursday, August 21.

Dallas Comedy Company, "Glad Eye," Excelsior Theatre, 9-30.

Mails for Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaams Zanzibar, Mosambique, Beira and L. Marquil per steamer Pandua will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa, Mauritius Reunion and Madagascar Ports will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Friday, August 22.

Dallas Comedy Company, "The Mollusc" Excelsior Theatre, 9-30.

Saturday, August 23.

Poona 4th Extra Meeting.
Dallas Comedy Company, "Charley's Aunt" Excelsior Theatre, 9-30.

Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ordinary General Meeting, 89 Apollo Street, 3.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
August 20, 1913.

MILITARY WASTE.

That red-tape and true economy do not always go hand in hand is brought home to us by Major H. A. Young, R. A., in the latest issue of the "Journal of the United Service Institution of India," in an article, the caustic humour of which should recommend it to those outside the circle interested in military finance. He insists that it should be clearly recognised that it is no longer in harmony with existing conditions that the army must subsist as "a thing apart, not to be judged by any business standards and an organization with which the word 'economy' can never be connected." He devotes much patient study to exposing wholly preventible waste in our army, and the first object of his attack is "the retention in the service of the incompetent." In the British Army considerations of a restricted recruiting area may compel us to enlist candidates below par at first, but in the Indian Army the supply of fresh soldiers is sufficient to enable us to keep up a proper standard from the start, and there is no excuse for maintaining men past improvement, out of a false kindness to the needy postulant. Then, our methods of administration are defective, conducing to waste; for "our regulations are complicated, our scales of pay and allowances are unbusiness-like, and the system of pay and accounts is an end in itself and never a means by which waste can be detected and efficiency attained." All this entails increased clerical staff and an expenditure of energy and time which is unproductive. As a matter of fact, a conscientious officer attempting economy for the State's sake is so often subjected to a meaningless inquisition that he soon prefers the wiser course of *laisser faire*. An officer in command of an outpost, in a typical instance, issued an order for salt to preserve meat. The Audit Department wanted to know why was salt necessary. The reply was: "To preserve meat." Promptly came the second query: "Why was it necessary to preserve meat?" Answer: "To keep it from going bad." But the foolish interrogating did not stop there. "Why was it necessary to preserve meat, to prevent it from going bad in the months of April and May, but not in the months of February and March?" The retort ran: "I do not profess to be an expert on the question of preserving meat. Anyway, it was found that the meat was going bad, and as the meat-eating population of the garrison was unequal to the consumption of an entire ox daily, it was considered desirable at the cost of a few annas to save Government the loss of many rupees. Possibly the climatic conditions in April and May were more detrimental to the meat than those obtaining in the months of February and March." Major Young informs us of the amazing fact that the military Regulations Code is a volume in which the corrigenda exceed the text in force. "It was published in 1911 and has 154 pages of text, yet it can only be opened in eleven places where there are no corrections." This labyrinth of rules makes search for information the equivalent of looking for a needle in a haystack. A further cause of waste is "over-indulgence in sport and games." We are reminded of Kipling's "flannelled fools." Major Young has nothing but sane views. These wasteful excesses "have their value and their uses, but if they form the main object of a man's life his work is bound to suffer." A fourth cause of waste is exemplified by the committee of three officers "to constitute a court of enquiry into the circumstances under which one pair of boots have not lasted the prescribed period"; and by a Colonel of 30 years' service having solemnly to certify that his demand for kerosine oil is absolutely necessary. Now that military expenditure comes within the purview of the Financial Department, Major Young hopes for the initiation of reform on more broad-minded lines.

We are not, however, persuaded of the efficacy of one form of reform which Major Young advocates, and which has been quickly fastened upon by the journal which represents official circles. Regarding the question of allowances, of which there is an unending complication, he urges that there should be a lump sum to cover all these items, and that we should trust "first, the Commanding Officer to maintain his unit in a satisfactory and efficient condition; second, the General and other inspectors to check the work of the Commanding Officer; and, third, to his accounts system, to compare unit with unit and to show up waste or extravagance. The saving in clerical work would be very great and there are many other obvious advantages." This is not very suggestive of true economy and it would not be fair, nor is it certain it would be welcome, to Commanding Officers. Such a system as Major Young suggests might be economical,—and consequently greatly disliked,—in some instances, but it might on the other hand be very wasteful in others. If the taxpayers' money is to be expended with a due regard for economy, it does not do to trust anybody with lump sums, not even Commanding Officers and Generals; and such a system of checks, as Major Young indicates, might be as irritating as the circumlocution of which he now rightly complains. It is not so much as the work of a would-be reformer that Major Young's impeachment of the present wasteful system of military expenditure is valuable, but because of its sweeping indictment. The public have been waiting for the reformer a long time, and it was led to believe that the Nicholson Committee had been appointed with a definite mission to suggest the means of ensuring that the present wasteful expenditure of its money shall not continue. Apparently, the Nicholson Committee has carried out this part of its mission, for Mr. Montagu has assured us that economies have been shown to be possible and will be effected. But the results, instead of being applied to the relief of taxation, are to be exhausted in what practically amounts to an increase of the army; and we are not to be allowed to know which are the weak spots on which the Committee has laid its finger. The publication of Major Young's remarkable paper is timely, because it strengthens the case for the publication of that part of the Committee's report, in which they point out how economy should be effected; and it is that, for which the unofficial members of Council should press, if they are unable to persuade Government to publish the whole report.

THE APPEAL TO LONDON.

A deputation, consisting of the various nationalities, Turks, Greeks, Jews and Armenians inhabiting Adrianople, has chosen London for the purpose of appealing against the threatened forcible tearing of the city once again from Turkey. The deputation is confident that the unimpeachable evidence it possesses, and which it will lay before the British public, will convict Bulgaria of ruthless massacres and mutilations which have not been "surpassed during the bloodiest periods of history." The deputation has brought documents and photographs which are said to tell a ghastly tale. We have before now called attention to the barbarities of the Allies, and a protest was raised in these columns prior to the telegrams whose repetitions have blunted the sharpness of the inhumanity and brutal vengeance wrecked on non-combatant Turks. It needs no testimony of a special mission to believe that, "if Adrianapole is restored to the Bulgarians, every man, woman and child will flee the country before them." As Miss Durham expresses it in the "Nation," the Czar Ferdinand spoke the truth when he said the war was one of Cross v. Crescent. It is well to remember, in view of the vaunting pronouncement of the war being one of liberation from the misrule of the "unspeakable Turk," that the victims are not all Moslems. What prides itself upon being the Orthodox Church has not spared the Roman Catholics in its fanaticism. They have been terrorised and tortured under threat of death, they have been forced to make the sign of the Cross in Orthodox manner. Miss Durham's appalling picture—and she cannot be accused of pro-Turkish partiality—represents mainly Montenegrin savagery. But all the Balkan States are tarred with the same brush. As often as we have been apprised of these instances of outrages, we are told from certain quarters that war is a game which cannot be played at in kid gloves. But surely the canons of our civilization draw the line somewhere, even in warfare. Systematic mutilation of the dead, horrid tortures, forced conversions, butchery of women and children, and atrocities revolting to human nature are not the necessary concommitants of a campaign undertaken for emancipation. When the deputies of Adrianople plead to Great Britain for the retention of their city with the Turks, their appeal should be received, not as coming from a belligerent Power, but as representing the prayer of humanity. Let other Powers take the initiative if they will or can, but England should decline to lend a ear to the suggestion for an arrangement which implies fresh bloodshed and bodes no peace for the future. It is the disinterestedness of the British nation throughout the struggle that has induced the Adrianople representatives to approach our Foreign Office. The Treaty of London has been erased, and, we repeat once more, that it would be monstrous to coerce Turkey into giving back to Bulgaria, what Bulgaria was not strong enough to hold for herself.

THE MONEY MARKET.

A writer in a contemporary raises a note of alarm as to an expected tightness of money in the near future that is likely to prove deleterious to trade, and calls aloud upon the Government of India to release the cash balances for the benefit of the public. It is true that during the first quarter of the current official year the imports of gold are less by three crores than what they were during the corresponding quarter of 1912. It is eight against eleven. But we have before us nine months, and none can boldly forecast the future of the gold imports, which must in the first place depend on our final crop prospects, and, in the second place, on India's international transactions which are invariably affected by the world's politics. The writer referred to, represents, we fear, a classs of Anglo-Indian merchants who are great grumblers and inclined to be very selfish. It has happened before that by the end of August or September the jute crop has to be financed in Calcutta. Whatever avaliable money there is that cannot be profitably employed by the Exchange Banks here goes to Calcutta and rightly too. Necessarily money tightens here and the rate is four per cent. But there is nothing unusual about this. The bankers here know beforehand pretty surely the nature of the jute crop by the end of July, and they make arrangements to conserve their resources in order to be ready for profitable employment immediately the jute season begins. It may be that it is owing to this fact that there has been a 4 per cent. rate here. As to the release of the cash balances, that is a matter entirely in the hands of Government. Of course, it stands to reason that such public funds as can be made available should be placed at the disposal of the banks. But it should be remembered that no merchant in any part of England would ever venture to raise such a cry for the cash balances there. Neither the Bank of England nor the big strong banks would listen to this interested cry, and would show the grumblers to the door with a polite intimation that they know their own business. It is here only, with a Government exceedingly weak in finance and currency, that the currency and financial quacks in commerce vociferate loudly, and force the hands of that authority.

DAY BY DAY.

"Indian Nationalism."

Mr. Pattabhisitaramayya's little monograph on "Indian Nationalism" which has reached us for review, comprises no table of contents, a foreword, an introductory, and eleven brief chapters on the ethies of nationalism, nationalism and universal brotherhood, a common religion, a common language, a common race and several other "pre-requisites to nationality." On the language section the author says: "Tamil may be unlike Telugu, Kanarese may be different from Malayalam; Bangalee may have little in common with Urdu; Hindi and Marathi may have wide differences; yet they are all cognate tongues because they have all emanated from one, or are allied to a common parent language —Sanskrit." We are afraid we have not the command of languages which Mr. Ramayya presumably possesses, but it is news to us that the Dravidian tongues have anything to do with Sanskrit as regards their origin. Again, it may be true that students from all parts of India used to visit the seats of learning at Nalanda and Takshasila; but the language of those Buddhistic Universities was Pali—it was certainly not Sanskrit. Buddhism in its early stages discouraged the study of Sanskrit. We wish the author had quoted his authority for his topically interesting statement that "Sir Syed Ahmed Khan refuses to recognise any such distinction as the Hindu and the Mahomedan, for all are Hindus, says he, since that word means only the native of India." The production presupposes much reading, and, being by a double graduate in Arts and Medicine, ought to weigh with the class of readers who cannot stomach heavier tomes. As we said, the value of the book suffers from a lack of necessary "documentation", for though Mr. Ramayya cites a number of well-known secondary sources, he omits to quote the names of books which have so materially helped him. The elegant printing of Masulipatam which we understand is not costly will be envied by young Bombay literati.

Law School Students and the B. B. & C. I. Ry.

It will be remembered that we published, the other day, a letter from a correspondent who complained of the action of the B. B. and C. I. Railway in declinning to recognise the Bombay Law School as an "educational institution". The result of this was, as pointed out by our correspondent, that students of the School were deprived of the concession usually accorded to all students of recognised institutions in regard to fares when journeying to and from their homes for educational purposes. We are now informed by our correspondent that, as the result of this ventilation of the grievances of the students, the Railway authorities have "reconsidered the matter and informed the Prinoipal that the concession will be given" to them. And he desires us to allow him to thank the authorities through our medium. The creditable action of the Railway authorities in thus promptly correcting this anomaly will, no doubt, be highly appreciated.

Architectural Scholarships for Bombay.

Our Simla correspondent wires that the Government of India will shortly issue a resolution announcing that three Architectural Scholarships, worth Rs. 100 per month, tenable at the Bombay School of Arts, will be offered annually. The details are now being settled.

"The Glad Eye."

"What's in a name?" does not apply to plays. When "The Glad Eye" was produced in London, there is no doubt that its title contributed largely to its success at the outset, and, as the run of the play proceeded, it gradually created a new phrase which will doubtless find its way into the next edition of the Slang Dictionary. By the time that the farce had thoroughly established itself in London, the expression, "giving the glad eye" was being used in remote parts of the provinces where the play was quite unknown. But the ultimate success of "The Glad Eye" did not depend on the title. It was due to the wildly irresponsible character of the plot, so that all London went to laugh at it, and for sixteen months the piece drew crowded houses. In fact, with the sole exception of "Charley's Aunt" it holds the record as regards the run of any farcical comedy in any country, A second performance of "The Glad Eye" will be given to-morrow night.

A "Song Scena."

On Friday Mr. Henry Dallas will give us a novelty as a substitute for the conventional "Curtain Raiser." "The Mollusc" will be preceded by a "Song Scena" in the course of which Mr. Reginald Denny and Miss Irene Haismann will give an exposition of some of the dances that have created a craze in London such as the "Gaby Glide" and the "Turkey Trot."

Fletcherism, or how to Eat.

Mr. Horace Fletcher's book "Fletcherism: What It Is, or How I became Young at Sixty," just published at Home, is evoking a good deal of discussion, to judge from the papers received by the last mail. The author says that how to keep good health in these strenuous times is synoymous with how to destroy indigestion. Here are some maxims of Rockfeller which Mr. Fletcher quotes with approval:

Don't gobble your food.
Fletcherise, or chew very slowly while you eat.
Talk on pleasant topics.
Don't be in a hurry.
Take time to masticate, and cultivate a cheerful appetite while you eat.

"That Tired Feeling Gone."

Mr. Fletcher started carrying out these precepts at the age of forty when he felt that he was fast going down the hill of life. He describes what happened to him:

For five months I went on patiently observing, and I found out positively in that time that I had worked out my own salvation. I had lost upwards of 60lbs. of fat; I was feeling better in all ways than I had done for twenty years. My head was clear, my body felt springy; I enjoyed walking; I had not had a single cold six monhts; "that tired feeling" was gone.

Mr. Fletcher's advice is very simple and rational, but we wonder how many people, especially in busy commercial centres, will have the good sense to follow it.

Daily Mortality Returns.

There were no cases of either plague or small-pox in Bombay City during the twenty-four hours ended at 6 a.m. on Tuesday. There was, however, one attack of cholera reported during the period. The total mortality from all causes was 78, as compared with 116 of the corresponding period of last year and 76 of that of the year before. Out of 1,214 rats captured on Monday by the Municipal rat-catchers, nine were found to be infected ones.

Calcutta Street Accidents.

Last year no less than 845 persons were injured and 44 killed in conveyance accidents in Calcutta. Of the casualty list motor-cars are responsible for fifteen deaths and 152 injured and tram-cars for 252 injured and eight killed. According to "Capital," the introduction of taxicabs is responsible for much danger to pedestrian traffic. These Calcutta drivers, we are told, are not so careful as the chauffeurs of private cars and the risks they take, in their pursuit after extra tips, are often breathless. We have heard of this sort of thing in Bombay!

The death has taken place of Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Sangster, Cantonment Magistrate, Karachi, from heart disease.

No further news has been received about the outrage on a post near Drosh. It appears that the assailants were armed with axes while the Gurkhas were unarmed. It is now beyond doubt that the raiders came from Afghan Territory.

Among the provincial Governors who are expected to visit Simla Lord Pentland, Governor of Madras, will arrive at Simla on 1st September and leave on the 8th. Lord Carmichael, Governor of Bengal, will reach Simla on the 9th September and make a brief stay.

TURKEY AND ADRIANOPLE.

DEPUTATION URGES RETENTION.

PROOFS OF BULGAR ATROCITIES.

TO BE LAID BEFORE ENGLISH PRESS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
LONDON, Aug. 19.

A deputation from Adrianople has arrived in London, representing Turkish, Greek, Jewish and Armenian communities, for the purpose of enlisting the sympathies of the Powers with a view to the retention of Adrianople by Turkey.

In an interview with Reuter, the deputation said:—"When we have been to the Foreign Office we shall lay before the English press documents and photographs proving the Bulgarians guilty of cruelties and atrocities not surpassed during the bloodiest periods of history. If Adrianople is restored to the Bulgarians, every man, woman and child will flee the country before them. We have seen them once, that is enough."

AUSTRIA AND PEACE.

KAISER COMPLIMENTS AUSTRIAN EMPEROR.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
LONDON, Aug. 19.

Toasting the Emperor Francis Joseph at a banquet in honour of the latter's birthday, at Homburg, the Kaiser said:—"We have to thank, in no small measure, Francis Joseph for the preservation of the peace of Europe during the Balkan War. As a faithful Ally of Austria-Hungary, this gives us particular cause for rejoicing, and we look hopefully to the future, because the might and activity of the old and tried alliance uniting Germany and Austria-Hungary will be preserved for the peace of the world."

THE NEW INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF THE FORCES.

VIENNA, Aug. 19.

The Emperor, on the occasion of his birthday, has appointed the Archduke Francis Ferdinand Inspector-General of the entire armed forces of the country.

RUMANIA AND BULGARIA.

EVACUATION TO BE COMPLETED SHORTLY.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
SOFIA, Aug. 19.

Rumania has assured Bulgaria that the evacuation will be completed by the 28th instant. She will indemnify the population for all losses sustained and will hand over the railways to-morrow.

PEACE RATIFIED BY RUMANIA.

BUKHAREST, Aug. 19.

Rumania has ratified the Treaty of Peace.

BULGARIAN ALLEGATIONS.

GRAND VIZIER'S DENIAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 19.

The Grand Vizier emphatically denies that troops have advanced into Bulgaria proper, but admits that the right bank of Maritza as well as Demotica and other strategic points north of it have been occupied. He adds that this is solely to defend the railway, which follows right the bank of Maritza.

GREEK KING'S RETURN.

UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM IN ATHENS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
ATHENS, Aug. 19.

Unbounded enthusiasm was displayed on the King's entry into Athens. The streets were thronged with crowds carrying miniature Greek flags and laurel branches, people crying "Long Live Constantine the Great," "Long Live Constantine, Slayer of Bulgarians." The Royal procession went to the Cathedral where the "Te Deum" was sung, and subsequently to the Palace, crowds running behind the cortege and shouting for joy.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

PRESIDENT HUERTA'S "ULTIMATUM."

REJECTS AMERICAN PROPOSALS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
NEW YORK, Aug. 19.

A telegram from Mexico City says that Mexico has handed a letter to Mr. Lind demanding the recognition of the Mexican Government, and has sent another direct to Washington. These are regarded here as an ultimatum, as the United States is given until midnight to recognise the Mexican Government. It is understood that refusal means severing all relations.

U. S. GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

A telegram from Washington states that the official deny the receipt of an ultimatum. Mr. Bryan announces that he has only received news of President Huerta's rejection of the American suggestions for a peaceful settlement of the revolution. President Wilson and Ministers take the view that the Government has done all that a friendly neighbour can, and the only interest of the United States now is to protect lives and property, claiming indemnities for losses and withdrawing American citizens.

CHINA AND FOREIGN RELATIONS

INFORMAL CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS IN GENEVA.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
LONDON, Aug. 18.

The Chinese Ministers in various European capitals, excepting the Minister in London, who is prevented from attending by pressure of business, are holding an informal conference at Geneva, with a view to discussing foreign topics affecting China generally and enabling the Ministers to work more in unison.

The future recognition of the Republic and the loan question are being discussed; but it is emphasised that the meeting is quite spontaneous and in no way due to instructions from Peking.

QUIET RESTORED IN CANTON.

INDIAN TROOPS RETURN TO HONGKONG.

HONGKONG, Aug. 18.

Two hundred Punjabis have returned from Canton.

CHINESE REBEL LEADERS IN JAPAN.

TOKIO, Aug. 19.

Dr. Sunyatsen and Generals Chenchimai and Huanghsing have arrived at Yokohama secretly and are coming to Tokio.

INDIAN EMIGRANTS TO CANADA.

DEPUTATION TO PRESENT MEMORAIL TO VICEROY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
LAHORE, Aug. 19.

A largely attended and representative meeting of Hindus, Sikhs and Mahomedans was held last evening at the Bradlaugh Hall, Lahore, to hear the three Sikh delegates from Canada and support their representation regarding the grievances of the Indian emigrants to that country. Sardar Baghali Singh, the Sikh Talukdar of Oudh and rais of Lahore, presided over the meeting which lasted nearly three hours.

One of the delegates described how the Indian settlers in Canada were prevented from bringing their wives and children by the Canadian Government, and insisted that the journey from India must be performed by a continuous route and on through tickets, neither of which was available.

Sir Protul Chunder Chatterjee, retired Judge of the Chief Court, moved the principal resolution expressing sympathy and sorrow at the hardships of Indians described by the delegates and adopting the memorial for presentation to His Excellency the Viceroy.

Another resolution appointed a deputation to get the memorial signed and to wait on the Viceroy on some suitable occasion.

MRS. BESANT'S APPEAL.

JUDGEMENT RESERVED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
MADRAS, August 19.

In the appeal which Mrs. Besant preferred against Mr. Justice Bakewell's decree directing the minor sons of G. Narayaniah to be handed over to him the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Oldfield reserved judgment.

WRECKED AT SEA.

STEAMER STRIKES UNCHARTED ROCK.

OVER FIFTY PEOPLE DROWNED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
LONDON, Aug. 19.

A telegram from Juneau, Alaska, says that the steamer State of California, while travelling at full speed, struck an uncharted rock in Gambier Bay and sank in three minutes.

The passengers were asleep, twenty-five or more being drowned together with twenty-seven of the crew. The cargo and mails were lost.

The vessel is valued at half a million dollars.

The captain and forty others escaped in rafts.

SALOON CARRIAGE BURNT DOWN.

FIRE DUE TO COOK'S INADVERTENCE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
BANGALORE, Aug. 19.

Last night, the railway travelling carriage belonging to Mr. S. J. Mercer, District Traffic Superintendent of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, caught fire while standing on a siding and was burnt down to the wheels.

The cook of Mr. Mercer lit a fire and went out to make purchases when a fire was noticed and the carriage was in flames. The engine of an arriving train was made use of for throwing water on the burning carriage, but all efforts to save the property of Mr. Mercer failed and the loss is said to be considerable.

SIR G. SHAW'S FIRST DURBAR.

RECIPIENTS OF HONOURS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
RANGOON, August 19.

The officiating Lieutenant-Governor, Sir George Shaw, held his first Durbar this evening at Government House in the presence of a large and representative gathering of Government officials, non-officials, and members of the mercantile community.

There were about one hundred ladies also present in the gallery. There were some sixty presentations made to different representatives for meritorous services rendered. Among the recipients of Honours were the following:— Lieut.-Col. MacNabb, title of C.S.I.; Major Mullen and J. T. Obernard, badge of C.I.E.; E. A .C. Walker, badge of I.S.O.; Deputy Inspector Austin and Deputy Inspector G. E. Litchfield, King's Police Medal; Major G. L. Cattell and Rev. J. E. Cummings, K. I. H. Medals; Kin Maung Sawbwa of Ming Mit, title of K.S.M.; G. R. T. Ross of Rangoon College, vote of thanks certificate for ambulance work in India.

At the conclusion of the presentations the Durbar was declared closed.

MAJOR PLOWDEN OF AKOLA.

ENTERTAINMENT BY INDIANS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
AKOLA, August 19.

A large number of friends and admirers of Major T. C. Plowden, Deputy Commissioner of Akola, gave an entertainment yesterday on the eve of his departure on furlough to England. The entertainment was held in the house of Mr. W. G. Slaney, First Class Magistrate, and nearly 200 Indians, officials and non-officials, were present. Rao Saheb Damle, in a felicitous speech, proposed the health of Major Plowden who replied in suitable terms. Mr. Slaney will act as Deputy Commissioner during Major Plowden's absence which will be for nearly ten months.

MAILS AND THE INDO-CEYLON RAILWAY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
ALLAHABAD, Aug. 19.

When the Indo-Ceylon railway is opened in January mails will be carried by that route, but the Tuticorin-Colombo steamship service will be maintained until it is seen how the new arrangement works as regards the postal service.

ACCIDENTAL DROWNING.

Janardhan, a Hindu boy aged about ten years, was flying a kite from the side of the Mastan tank on Monday evening when he accidentally fell in the tank and was drowned. His dead body was recovered yesterday morning.

MONDAY'S JUTE FIRE.

The damage done by the fire in a jute godown as reported in yesterday's "Chronicle" has been estimated at Rs. 2,000.

AKOLA TRIAL.

CASE FOR THE DEFENCE.

GUARD NOT NEGLIGENT.

EVIDENCE AS TO FOG SIGNALS AND LIGHTS.

MAGISTRATE RESERVES JUDGMENT.

[Specially reported for the "Chronicle."]
AKOLA, August 19.

At the resumed hearing before Mr. W. G. Slaney, First Class Magistrate of Akola, of the case against K. Bezonji, guard of the goods train which collided with a passenger train at Boregaon on the 30th April last, a few more witnesses were examined on behalf of the defence by Mr. M. P. Walsh, Barrister-at-Law, counsel for the accused.

Mr. John Macneill, District Loco. Superintendent of G. I. P. Railway at Bhusaval, disposed that a train travelling at 30 to 35 miles an hour could be stopped on the level within 90 yards by a full application of vacuum brakes and on an up gradient of 1 in '150' in a few yards less. There were two blocks on each wheel and eight blocks to a carriage. Those were brake blocks. He only saw the debris of the goods train lying on the spot. He also saw an open 40 ton bogie at Boregaon station on the morning of the 18th May 1913. That wagon was empty at the time. The buffers and the steel on its frame were doubled up.

Mr. Arthur Cecil Harrison, signal and interlocking Inspector, deposed that his carriage was attached to 322 up tranship goods train on the morning of the 30th April. His carriage was third from the end. There were only two brakes behind it. When the train was standing he was lying down and got a flash of light across his face. This woke him up and he got up and got a drink of water for himself and his wife, who was also awake. He did not look out to see what had caused the flash of light in his face. He believed the flash to have been caused by the brakesman waving a white light. He never saw the guard at all nor did he look out to see him. He immediately laid down again. He could not say what time it was when he was roused by the flash of light. He could not say how long after that flash it was that the accident occurred. He remembered having told Captain Reaney, that he had seen a white light, but he did not remember having told him that he saw the guard with a lamp in his hand.

In answer to the Court, Mr. Harrison stated that the water he drank was taken from a goblet which was on the floor of his carriage against the door. The train was stationary when he woke up. He did not know if the train even moved before the accident and had come to a standstill.

THE ACCUSED GROANING.

Alfred Dowling, guard of the light engine, stated that he left Yavalkad according to his time at 4-51 a.m. He was held up outside the Boregaon distant signal for 10 minutes. It took him about 11 minutes getting from Yavalkad to the distant signal. He looked out and saw signals against him before he pulled up. He was about two telegraph posts away from the distant signal and could see the semaphore arms and lights. It was just about daybreak then. After moving forward he could see the home signal post. It was bright then. He meant he could see the home semaphore on the Katepurna side after his arrival at the Boregaon station. He did not know how far ahead of him he could see between the time he was held up and the time that he arrived at Boregaon which was at 5-17 a.m. He had under the rules to keep a memo book in which he entered his time. About two minutes after his arrival at Boregaon he heard about the accident and he then went to the scene. On the way there, he met Guard O'Neill of the passenger train who told him further about the accident. It was as bright by that time that he had no need to use his hand lamp. Guard O'Neill was also without his hand lamp. When he got to the scene of the accident, he saw Mr. and Mrs Harrison who had been injured and then, while he was attending to her he happened to look across and saw the accused guard Bezonji lying on the ground and heard him groaning. He was lying on the ground about six or seven yards away from Mrs. Harrison. Driver Conroy was with Mrs. Harrison and supporting her when witness arrived. He bandaged the accused's wrist and head, as he was injured. The accused could not give witness a coherent reply to anything that witness asked him.

To the Court witness said that he did not notice if it was cloudy between 4-51 a.m. and 5-5 a.m.

The Court examined Ramchander Krishna, Station Master of Akola. Witness identified the working time table and stated that it was in force for 5 months and 3 days from 18th March 1913. It was in force from Khandwa to Nagpur. He was 37 years in the G. I. P. Railway company's service and had been out of the period 32 years working as station-master. The signals were generally lowered to admit a train after "the train entering section signal" had been received, provided that there was no train due from the opposite direction, and if a train was due he waited. Whoever then whistled first was admitted. This was the rule that was followed by all station-masters.

In cross-examination by Mr. Walsh, witness said that he did not know what the station-master on duty at Boregaon might have done with regard to the lowering of signals. He had only said what he ought to have done. If a station-master had a train waiting outside his distant signal, he could lower the signal for it to enter, without waiting for another "train entering the section signal."

"MAN IN WHITE WITH RED LIGHT."

The pump engine driver of Boregaon was the last witness examined for the defence. He said he was on duty from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. on the day in question. He lit up the boiler of the engine at about 4 a.m. on the day of the accident. The goods train had come to a standstill and he saw a man dressed in white carrying a red light going towards Katepurna. He thought that he might be a driver or a guard, but did not knew who he was. He could see the tail and side lights on the brakevan burning properly. The brakevan was about two telegraph posts away from his engine. He did not see the man who had gone with the red light returning. He heard no explosion. After seeing all that, he went down the well to oil the machine there. While he was down there he heard a very loud noise and quickly ascended to the top and saw that a collision had occurred. The collision occurred about twenty-five to thirty minutes, after he had seen the man going with the red light towards Katepurna. After he got out of the well, he could see both the goods and passenger trains and also the forms of many persons around him. After the collision, a pipe connected with his engine broke, and the engine started moving at great speed, so he stopped it and then went to the scene of the collision. He saw a memsahib lying near the broken pipe, and the European driver from Bhusaval was supporting her in his arms. He was the driver of the passenger train. The accused lay on the ground some distance away from the memsahib. He had a bleeding wound on the forehead and a European guard came from the direction of the railway station, and bandaged up his head. Within about 4 or 5 minutes, many of the villagers of Ani had gathered at the spot. He could see the village from where he was. He rendered no assistance, but went to the railway station to send a telegram to the loco. foreman at Badnera about the breaking of the pipe. His pump engine was only about fifteen paces from the railway line.

Cross-examined by Mr. R. C. George, Railway Police Inspector, witness said that he was near the pump engine boiler when the goods train came to a standstill. He went down the well about 15 minutes after the train had come to a halt. The three lights on the brakevan were red in colour. The accused lay about 15 paces away from the memsahib. He was dressed in white.

"VISION GOOD WITH ONE EYE."

To the Court, witness said that his vision was good with one eye only. He had to start his engine three or four times during the night, according to the number of trains arriving at the station. He had to see that there was sufficient supply of water at the railway station. He could hear the sound of the approaching passenger train while he was down the well. The passenger train arrived about 20 or 25 minutes after he had descended into the well. It was quite dark when he went into the well. He could see the signal lamps only, but not the arms. He did not hear the engine of the goods train whistle at all nor did he hear the engine of the passenger train whistle. This closed the evidence for the defence.

Mr. M. P. Walsh, arguing on behalf of his client, said that the accused stood charged under Section 101, clauses (a) and (b) of the Railway Act, with having disobeyed the rules which lay down the measures to be taken for the protection of trains and with neglecting or omitting to take proper steps to protect his train. The prosecution had sought to establish two points, namely:—That the side and tail lamps of the accused's brakevan were either not burning at all or that the lights were so dim as not to be visible to the driver of the passenger train and that the accused failed to put down fog signals to the rear of his train to warn any approaching train to stop.

ACCUSED AND FOG SIGNALS.

Of the eleven witnesses examined for the prosecution there were only seven who could speak of their own knowledge on those points. Counsel thought it could be taken as established that no one concerned heard the explosion of a fog signal. Accused had admitted that he could not fully carry out the rules and placed three detonators half a mile behind his train as he was recalled by his driver's whistle and had time to place only one detonator about a quarter of a mile from his train. They had it on the evidence of the District Traffic Superintendent, Mr. Barton, that if the accused acted as he has stated, he, under the circumstances, did all that was necessary. The fact of the placing of the detonator could not be contradicted by the prosecution as they had failed to take any steps to see whether the accused did actually place the detonator on the line.

LAMPS BURNING ON BRAKEVAN.

As to the lamps on the accused's brakevan they had the positive evidence of two prosecution witnesses, the Assistant Station Master of Katepura, Manohar Sadasiv Atmaram and of the driver of goods train M. Sorabji and also of the defence witness Subhan Ramal that the lamps were burning brightly. The evidence of Atmaram must be taken as that of an independent witness who had no concern in the matter one way or another, and therefore worthy of all credence. Against that evidence they had the equally positive-evidence of driver Conroy and his fireman Yasin Khan, another prosection witness. Guard O'Neill and brakesman Mohinuddin who also gave evidence for the prosecution, made no statement on the subject. Now both the driver Conroy and his fireman were interested in stating that they could not see the light of any tail lamps on thererear of the accused's brake.

Counsel then once again adverted to the second point which the prosecution had to prove, namely the putting down of fog signals. Before dealing with the positive evidence connected therewith Mr. Walsh asked the Court to bear the following facts in mind in considering the evidence:—That the accused could not possibly have been inside his brakevan at the time of the accident as he would most certainly have been killed as were the hamals who occupied the brake with him, the brakevan being admittedly reduced to splinters; that as a tranship guard the accused was a selected man and that with the extra duties thrown on him he had constantly to be on the alert, and that with an officer of the Railway, Mr. Harrison, travelling with his train he would be more cautious than usual.

Mr. Walsh submitted there was a great deal of confusion as to the exact time that the collision occurred, and the matter had been still further complicated by the difference in the time kept at Boregaon and Katepurna respectively. Mr. Barton had stated the difference to be about 5 minutes but he could not say whether either was corect.

After a review of the evidence, Mr. Walsh trusted that he had shown that the prosecution had in no way established their case against the accused and he thought the accused was entitled to an acquittal on the charges that had been framed against him.

Mr. Slaney reserved judgment and adjourned the case.

POONA BHAMPTAS' TRIAL.

C. I. D. INSPECTOR'S EVIDENCE.

(From our Correspondent.)
POONA, August 19.

In the Bhamptas' case Shivram Vishnoo, Inspector, C.I.D., examined to-day deposed that the Government deputed him last September to investigate a crime believed to be committed by the Bhamptas. He proceeded to Rui where Krishna Bai kom Pakhera, a relative of Krishna Malari, one of the accused, showed him the places where the stolen property was concealed. Also Dharu Bai kom Mori, also of Rui showed him some property hidden i nher house. Accused No. 59, Gopal Vallad Malari, also divulged a hiding place in Pursso Daulat's house where brass beads to imitate gold ones with intent to defraud were found. (A Marwari of Bombay was swindled to the extent of Rs. 950 by the means of these false beads). The accused Pursoo Daulat also showed him three other different places where some property was concealed. The same

Continuing witness deposed that, accused's daughter-in-law divulged a hiding place where Rs. 3,004 worth jewellery was concealed.

Continuing witness deposed that, at different times some relatives of the Bhamptas, including some of the present accused, of Wadgaon Bhadgaon and Chopdachi voluntarily divulged other hiding places, such as fields, witness deposed that, at different times some relatives of the Bhamptas, including some of the present accused, of Wadgaon Bhadgaon and Chopdachi voluntarily divulged other hiding places, such as fields, ponds, bathing places, ovens, etc.

The case is proceeding.

DERAILMENT ON BANGALORE LINE

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
BANGALORE, Aug. 19.

The main line between Bangalore and Jalarpet Junction has been blocked at Gudupully station since 2 a.m. this morning owing to the derailment of No. 8 goods train which left Bangalore at 10 last night. Passengers and mails due in Bangalore at 6 a.m. to-day arrived 5 hours late owing to transhipment. Very heavy rain fell during these operations.

TYPHOON DISASTER.

COLLAPSE OF SEA WALL IN CHINA.

JUNKS AND HOUSES WRECKED.

150 KILLED IN MACAO.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
HONGKONG, Aug. 18.

A typhoon, of a velocity of 105 miles an hour, has swept over here.

Some lighters and junks foundered but most destruction was done at Macao, where 150 persons were killed or drowned. The new sea wall near Barraform and several houses collapsed, while junks and fishing boats were wrecked.

THAW GOES TO PENNSYLVANIA.

ESCAPE CAREFULLY PREARRANGED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
LONDON, Aug. 19.

Thaw's mother has received a letter from him implying that he is going to take a rest cure at the Thaw family's country seat in Pennsylvania. Thaw evidently regards himself safe outside New York State, as the difficulty of extraditing a mere lunatic is encahnced by the Glynn-Sulzer imbroglio, both claiming the right to investigate the affair and arrange for his recapture.

There is a growing evidence of collusion in Thaw's escape. It appears that the asylum gatekeeper whom Thaw overpowered allowed ten minutes to elapse before informing the asylum authorities, who found the teplephone wires cut when they wanted raise the alarm.

AUSTRALIAN WARSHIPS AT CAPE TOWN.

PROGRAMME OF FESTIVITIES ARRANGED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]
CAPE TOWN, Aug. 19.

The Australian warships Australia and Sydney have arrived at Cape Town. A week's programme of festivities has been arranged.

LORD WILLINGDON.

VISIT TO DECCAN SIRDARS.

(From our Correspondent.)
POONA, August 19.

His Excellency the Governor accompanied by Captain Vaughan A. D. C. and an Indian A. D. C. visited certain Deccan Sirdars to-day. His Excellency motored from Ganeshkind first to Bhawanipeth where His Excellency visited Sardar Naorojee Padamjee at his residence which was decorated with flags and bunting. From Sardar Naoroji's residence His Excellency entering the State carriage and with the usual bodyguard and the Oriental Translator to the Government next visited the Chief of Miraj in Sadashirpeth where His Excellency was received by the Chief whose palace was lavishly decorated.

En route the roads were crowded with thousands of spectators and especially near the Reay Market. After the termination of the visit His Excellency drove to Lakdepool which is the city limit and entering the motar car returned to Ganeshkhind.

POST GRADUATE STUDIES IN SANSKRIT.

HINDU PROFESSOR'S SUCCESS IN GERMANY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
POONA, August 19.

News has been received here that Prof. P. D. Gune, of Ferguson College, who proceeded to Germany as a Government of India scholar for prosecuting post-graduate studies of Sanskrit has passed the necessary test for the degree of Ph.D. of the Leipzig University. He will be the first Ph. D. to join the staff of the Ferguson College. Dr. Gune will leave Germany on the 12th September returning to India on 26th September after an absence of about three years.

SIR JAMES MESTON.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
ALLAHABAD, Aug. 19.

The Lieutenant-Governor with the Hon. Mr. Burn and Captain Watson Smyth, Private-Secretary, has arrived at Naini Tal.

CAWNPORE TRIAL.

INDIGNATION MEETING AT THE IDGAH.

D. S. P.' S EVIDENCE.

[Associated Press.]

CAWNPORE, Aug. 19.

Proceedings in the Cawnpore riot charges were opened to-day before Mr. H. M. Smith, Special Magistrate.

Mr. Haque on behalf of the defence prayed for time to prepare for the examination of the Magistrate of Cawnpore.

The Magistrate intimated that there would be time in any event as nearly four days would be taken in recording the statements of 107 accused persons, and the defence would not be called upon to cross-examine witnesses before Monday.

The first witness examined to-day was Mr. R. J. S. Dodd, Superintendent of Police, who said that on the 3rd August he was stationed in Cawnpore and was aware that there was going to be a meeting at the Idgah on that day, of which witness received first information on Friday. He did not anticipate any riot on the 3rd though, while the meeting was going on, the witness received a telephone message from the Kotwal to keep the police in the lines ready. The meeting was held at the Idgah on Sunday. He inspected the police lines on every Monday and preparation for that inspection is made on Sunday which involved all the equipment, specially of the mounted police, being taken to pieces. Many of the men go out on Sunday. On the particular Sunday morning, the very first thing he did was to order a parade to test the men if they could turn out. Witness gave his parade order first, without receiving any message from the Kotwali. The parade took place at which the witness was present for an hour. After the parade, the men were held in readiness and were to remain in the lines till ten o'clock. Afterwards witness returned to his bungalow and from there went to the District Magistrate with some files connected with different matters. The reason for going to the Magistrate was to show him the files and to speak to him regarding the affair of the Idgah meeting. The witness had received a message on the telephone that the audience at the meeting were being induced to go to the mosque after the meeting. The actual message was that certain people were going round the outskirts of the crowd asking the people to go to the mosque. He went to the Magistrate and Collector and found him in. Before he left for the Magistrate's bungalow he heard that the procession had started and after a considerable time a Sub-Inspector rode up and gave certain information. He received two or three reports in connection with the mosque. As the result of these reports the Kotwal was sent for who arrived eventually.

AT THE SCENE OF THE RIOT.

Witness and the Magistrate rode towards the scene of the ocucrrence. At the Kutcherry they were met by sowars and soon after by the armed police who had been called out from the lines. There were about sixteen sowars and 120 men, of the armed police. Witness and the Magistrate cantered up to Gill's Bazar Chowki followed by the sowars and armed police. When they arrived at the Chowki the mob was on the ground to be occupied by the new road. The District Magistrate alone rode towards the crowd. Witness wanted to ride forward with him, but the Magistrate sent him back. The Magistrate then went up some distance in front and after some time bricks were hurled at him. He was forty paces in front of the witness, he stood there for a minute, hen turned round and beckoned the witness to go up to him. The din was fearful. The witness went up and his men followed. All met at a distance of 30 paces from Gille's Bazar Chowkj. On the District Magistrate turning his back, the throwing of stones was increased more than ever. The District Magistrate then gave witness orders to fire. He therefore turned his men round and formed them up for a volley. The District Magistrate had to shout out his order. Some constables near the Magistrate heari..g his orders immediately fired in the air. Several others followed suit, firing mostly high and hitting nobody. The men had no blank cartridges.

The Crowd increased and began to attack the police who were driven back. The only thing that could save the situation was for the Sowars to charge and witness ordered those who had carbines and swords to charge. They charged with drawn sowards. They went on charging in the direction of the mosque. They did not get to the mosque in one charge but the effect of the charge was to clear the mob on the right. He could not see what was on the left. They met a check near the demolished portion of the Dalan of the mosque from which a large crowd was throwing stones. More Sowars followed. Witness saw bricks falling on the policemen while they were firing. He also got several knocks. When the mob had cleared away the first thing he did was to whistle for ceasing the firing.

CONSTABLE'S NOSE BROKEN.

The next witness examined was Nasir Ahmad, police constable, who said that he with 13 or 14 policemen was coming from Moulganj chowki towards the Gillis Bazar Chowki where when he was informed that the Kotwal (Town Police Inspector) had been stoned. When he reached Maida Bazar and Machhli Bazar road he saw unconscious. He was at a distance of was also struck by a brick and became unconscious. He was distance of some thirty paces from the mosque. His nose bone was broken. Witness was still in hospital.

The next witness examined was Mr. H. G. S. Tyler, District Magistrate, who deposed that he came to know of the meeting of 3rd August (Sunday) either on Saturday or Friday previous. He was informed by the Tehsildar that there were different He knew that meetings had been held on 1st July and 23rd July but there was no trouble whatever with regard to them. He heard fom Mr. Dodd that some of the crowd were going from the Idgah to the Mosque. Prior to that witness had no idea that there was going to be any trouble. The fact of the crowd going to the Mosque did not lead witness to believe that there was going to be any trouble. Witness received several reports that morning after Mr. Dodd's visit. As far as witness recollected, he saw the Kotwal when he was starting to go down to the Mosque. The Kotwal told witness that he (Kotwal) had been assaulted. Before leaving his house witness asked Mr. Dodd to telephone to the Police Lines asking the men there to meet in the way. Witness with Mr. Dodd left his house and met the police near Gillis Bazar Chowki. Witness asked Mr. Dodd to hold his men. There was a very large crowd, thickest near the mosque and thinner as it was further from the mosque and a number of people on the top of houses.

INEFFECTUAL FIRING.

Witness rode on alone in the hope that he would get some one to send over the Mosque. When he had gone some distance a number of bricks were thrown at him. There was a tall anm with a long beard who the witness thought would do something to stop the men. He called on him to step, but all that the man did was to excite the others. Firing commenced, but it seemed to be ineffectual. He looked round and saw that the men were putting their carbines to their shoulders and were taking aim. Both he and Mr. Dodd ordered the men to fire lower. It was practically impossible to make one's self heard. The police were meanwhile feeling uncomfortable, and they gradually began to back. At this stage Mr. Dodd called and signed to the Sowars to charge. The Kotwal and Mr. Dodd then went round to the Sowars and with a shout led a charge. This charge on the right with the intermittent fire that was going on the left, had the effect of checking the movement of the general mob towards them, but a number of individuals actually came on and witness saw some of them assaulting some policeman. The police on the left followed. He saw a constable hitting a man on the ground and witness stopped him. After giving orders about the removal of the njured and seeing that his orders were obeyed witness went towards the Mosque. As he went towards the Mosque witness saw that bricks were being thrown from the inside of it. As far as he could recollect the brick throwing ceased as he arrived near the Mosque. A little intermittent firing was still going on as the police spread out on the open ground . This was stopped at once. Upto the time that the police, after opening fire, were driven back by the crowd he did not see any man fall. The final stand was made at the Mosque and consisted in bricks being thrown from the Mosque at the police. After all was over witness went down towards Moulganj to see if there was any chance of further brick throwing. He gave orders that all those that were inside the Mosque should be arrested. He also gave orders to arrest no one except those inside the Mosque or persons fond on the scene of the disturbance. A little later he found

that the Police had arrested a batch of 25 persons who were found at some distance from the mosque in question, and had them all released except one who had a blade tied on to the end of a bamboo. This man got a week's simple imprisonment yesterday. Witness was familiar with the site where a portion of the mosque was demolished on 1st July. After the riot was over witness found that a lot of loose bricks had been piled up where the Dalan had been, to a height of about 4ft. 6 in. or perhaps more from the level of the ground. This concluded the examination-in-chief of witness.

The Court adjourned at this stage for lunch.

SOWAR ATTACKED WITH LATHI.

After lunch Sanda Singh, Jailor, District Jail, Cawnpore, proved the correctness of the two lists which had been prepared under his supervision, one containing the names of those admitted to the jail, and the other containing the names of those discharged from the jail. Witness also produced the jail register and pointed out the entries relating to the prisoners.

Kalak Singh, a mounted constable, was the next witness and deposed that he along with other mounted policemen went to the scene of the disturbance. Ultimately he and the others charged the crowd, led by the Superintendent of Police. One man struck him with a lathi and a bone in the back of his right hand near the thumb was broken. He went to hospital later.

Counsel for the Crown intimated at this stage that the only other witness he would examine was Captain Simpson, Officiating Civil Surgeon, who was at present in Lucknow, but was expected very shortly.

The Magistrate intimated that on the next day he would examine the accused.

Some of the accused have applied for bail to the Sessions Judge, who has given notice to the Public Prosecutor and will hear arguments to-morrow.

The Court rose for the day at 2-30 p.m.

"WHAT EVERY WOMAN KNOWS."

DALLAS COMPANY IN BARRIE COMEDY.

MISS COMPTON'S SUCCESS.

Sir J. M. Barrie's imagination wanders in a very unreal world among completely unreal people—except when he is in Scotland. Here he understands life and human character—Scotch human character. When he comes into England and moulds his Scotch characters among English surroundings and amid English influences, he shows us impossible people developing along lines which no Southron can ever understand, though he may, objectively, enjoy the result. When he creates English characters, as in "The Admirable Crichton," they are more completely unreal than the development of the Scotch characters out of Scotland, as "In What Every Woman Knows." But then they are pure fiction, and, being in their proper element, make no demand on the mind to which we cannot respond. In "What Every Woman Knows," we are asked to regard as people in everyday life, men and women whose actions and thoughts are absolutely out of tune with human notes. In the first act of "What Every Woman Knows," Sir James Barrie is dealing with what every Scotchman knows, and what most Englishman know—the extraordinary hard matter-of-factness of the Scotch character, and the complete absence of humour and imagination with which the Scotch mind applies itself to and concentrates on the material. Like the Jew with his own people, no one knows better how to make fun of his racial weakness than the Scotchman. When in the first act of "What Every Woman Knows," therefore, Barrie shows us a Scotch household, of people who are well-to-do but uneducated, making the most of every opportunity to turn it to material advantage, every line is an insight into Scotch character, and full of the humour and observation of a Scotchman observing and laughing at himself. But the next three acts are in a different atmosphere; a very unreal world of politics,—a phase of life with which Sir James Barrie has evidently little acquaintance,—and a very unreal world of love and passion. These three acts require very delicate handling, and a very persuasive art, to keep the characters in the picture, and convince the audience. Last night's audience at the Excelsior was amused. It could not have been convinced.

STORY OF THE PLAY.

In the first act of "What Every Woman Knows," the Wyllies,—the men of the family,—who have become well-to-do on granite but are uneducated—are concerned about two things—that Maggie, who is 27, and unmarried, has been passed over by the Minister for another lady, and that a man has been seen making mysterious exits from the window of the family sitting-room at night. They watch for the supposed burglar, who turns out to be a poor student, who breaks into the house nightly, in order to avail himself of the books which the Wyllies have bought for display, because he can't afford to buy books for himself. As soon as this is discovered the men of the family become canny. This must be a "verra remarkable young mon," says the eldest brother and retires to confer with his father. The result is that they strike a bargain. They will spend £300 on the young man's education, on condition that at the end of five years he is to marry Maggie, if she is willing to marry him. That is, if he is an eligible person after five years Maggie gets a husband, if he isn't she need'nt marry him. He becomes very eligible. He becomes an M.P. in six years, and Maggie, who, as a matter of fact, is a dear little compound of Scotch canniness and devoted affection, marries him. John Shand, M.P., as he now is, is a mass of self-satisfaction, solid ability and strength of character as he supposes. In the House of Commons he is at first laughed at. Then his speeches begin to be appreciated, and his little turns of oratory become famous "Shandisms." He thinks he does it all himself, but it is the self-effacing Maggie, who sits beside him when he writes the speeches, and supplies the inspiration of the "Shandisms." All this is natural enough. But we are not convinced—at any rate Mr. Dallas did not convince us—when John Shand suddenly abandons himself to an overmastering and tearing passion, for Lady Sybil Lazenby—a Society butterfly, as unlikely in any sort of real life to abandon herself to him, as he to her. However, he proposes to leave his wife, risk his political career, and go off with Lady Sybil. When Maggie discovers this, she carries out an old promise not to behave like other wives, —because she can see further than he. She goes out of her way to make things easy for them. John shall go into the country to keep their engagement to spend a fortnight at the Comtesse de la Briere's cottage. She will stay at home, but Lady Sybil will go and be an inspiration to him in composing the great speech which is to be the turning point of his career. In her great love for him Maggie will not allow his career to be ruined. At the end of a fortnight, after seeing him every day, Lady Sybil is sick and tired of Shand, and so far from having inspired him, his speech, which he has given to one of the party leaders to read, is a failure. There are no "Shandisms." Then at the psychological moment Maggie appears. She has touched up the speech from the original draft, and the Comtesse smuggles it into the Cabinet Minister's hands, unknown to John, who is flabbergasted when the Minister rushes in with the speech in his hand to congratulate him, and when he discovers that this is Maggie's work. His humiliation is complete, but Maggie wins him back.

THE CAST.

As we have said John Shand is a very unreal sort of person and in the hands of Mr. Dallas, he was sometimes more unreal—and sometimes Scotch and uncouth, and sometimes English and almost polished. He never suggested the strong self-made man of the people. Lady Sybil was beyond the comprehension, we are afraid, of Miss Irene Haismann, but she might have been beyond anyone's. The real person of the play was Maggie,—delightfully played by Miss Compton. She was Scotch and canny throughout, and so convincing in her apparent self-effacement—the pathetic appearance of sacrifice under which lay the iron calculation, and the cleverness, to keep her husband. All the characters were good in the first act, though the Scotch accent occasionally failed—Mr. Geoffrey Guise as the father, and Messrs. Austin and Ashby as the brothers of the Wyllie family. Mrs. Dallas played the Comtesse quietly but effectively.

To-night the Company returns to the lightest of farce, in "The Glad Eye."

SITAPUR SCANDAL.

LORD CREWE ON SIR J. HEWETT'S EXPLANATION.

[Associated Press.]

SIMLA, August 19.

The final issue of papers in connection with the Sitapur case including Sir John Hewett's explanation has taken place this morning. The following is the covering despatch from Lord Crewe to the Viceroy:—

My Lord,—With reference to the correspondence ending with Your Excellency's telegram of the 18th July 1913, on the subject of the case of Chutkan Singh and Sikhdar Singh convicted of murder and sentenced to death by the Court of the Judicial Commissioners of Oudh, I forward for the information of your Government a copy of a statement which I have received from Sir John Hewett, late Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

The full and able explanation which Sir John Hewett has given of his action in connection with these proceedings satisfies me that the case in all its aspects received from him a most careful and anxious consideration, and that in deciding not to transmit to your Government the petition for mercy addressed to it on behalf of the convicted persons he acted under a full sense of personal responsibility and followed the course which in his judgment met the requirements of justice and also conformed to the instructions of the Government of India for the disposal of petitions for mercy in capital cases. These instructions may be differently interpreted. Had Sir John Hewett elected to suspend the execution of the sentences and to throw the onus of confirming or modifying them on the Government of India his action would have been justified, and I adhere to the opinion which I have already expressed that this would have been the wiser course. But I have no doubt whatever that he exercised his discretion with a sole eye to the right discharge of his duty.

REVISION OF RULES.

I propose to present the statement to Parliament along with the judgment of the Judicial Commissioners and other relevant papers, and having done that I shall consider the matter as closed except as regards the general question of the rules at present governing the transmission of petitions for mercy in capital cases. This was the question raised by Sir Henry Cotton in drawing attention to the case, and in my despatch No. 175 (public) of the 11th July, 1913, I have pointed out the defects of the existing rules, and have requested you to undertake their revision so as to make it clear that a Local Government must invariably transmit a petition for mercy, however late received, when it relates to a case in which the death sentence has been passed by the High Court, or an appeal preferred by a Local Government against an acquittal in a lower court.

I shall be glad if you will deal with the matter with as little delay as possible. A consideration of the circumstances of the case under reference has impressed me with the necessity for removing the ambiguity of the present rules and placing the position and responsibilities of Local Governments in dealing with cases of this kind beyond doubt.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient and humble servant,
CREWE.

UNIVERSITY SENATE.

CHANGE IN TERMS.

POST GRADUATE STUDIES.

A meeting of the Bombay University Senate was held yesterday afternoon in the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall of the University, the Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Justice J. J. Heaton, presiding.

Consideration was given to the question of readjusting the terms and Dr. H. H. Mann moved as recommended by the Syndicate:

"That the report of the committee appointed by the syndicate to bring forward detailed proposals with a view to making the academical year begin on some day in June and holding the University examinations now held in November every year in March and April be approved and adopted."

The Committee's recommendation was that in the faculty of arts the first term should

begin on the 20th June and end on the 10th October, and (by a majority of votes) that the second term begin on the 10th November and end on the 10th March. The dates of the commencement and the conclusion of the terms for the professional Colleges may be fixed after consultation with their Principals.

With regard to the number of days' attendance necessary for keeping terms for the faculty of arts, the Committee recommended as follows:—

First term, 65 days; second term, 65 days; total number of days (inclusive of Sundays) 113 in the first term as against 103 at present, and 111 in the second term as against 113 at present.

In support of his proposition, Dr. Mann said that he proposed this change as it was found that they were entirely throwing away the best part of the year with the result that they drove the terms into months in which it was exceedingly difficult for students to work. He was, therefore, very pleased after a great many efforts for several years in having succeeded in bringing about this change. The proposal laid before them had been approved by two University Committees and its principle had been accepted by the Senate. He had seen two amendments on the agenda paper, one from a Gujarat member, who proposed that the term should begin later, and the second from a Poona member that it should be earlier, and he, therefore, thought his proposal was a fair compromise and he felt sanguine that the Senate would approve it.

Mr. Bhaskarrao V. Mehta seconded the proposition.

In view of this explanation, Principal S. G. Barrow withdrew the following amendment standing in his name:—

(i) that the words "25th June" and "1st October" be substituted for the words "20th June" and "10th October"; and the words "1st November" and "15th March" be substituted for the words "10th November" and "10th March" respectively in the report, and (ii) that the words "first term 60 days, second term 70 days" be substituted for the words "first term 65 days, second term 65 days" in the report.

Professor R. S. Cree-Brown then moved the following amendment.

(i) that, in the report, the words "1st November" and "28th February" be substituted respectively for the words "10th November" and "10th March"; and the number "110" be substituted for the number "111"; and that the syndicate be requested to revise the schedule of examinations given in Appendix I of the report, with a view to holding the examinations as early as is consistent with the closing date of the second term stated in his amendment, and (ii) that, in the report, the words "10th June" and "30th September" be substituted respectively for the words "20th June" and "10th October."

Professor Cree-Brown said that the scheme, generally speaking, was excellent, but there were some minor defects. His reason for asking the Senate to hold the examinations earlier was that the first half of the month of April was a bad time in Bombay as a reference to meteorological reports would show and that it was one of the worst months in which to work. He, however, did not press the second part of his amendment.

Professor Isphani seconded the amendment.

Principal Robertson thought that Dr. Mann's proposal was a very fair compromise considering the interests of all the Colleges.

The Rev. Dr. Scott said that Bombay was hotter in the beginning of November than the middle of April and, therefore, Professor Cree-Brown's proposal should not be carried.

Dr. Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar supported the amendment.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta said it seemed to him that Professor Cree-Brown had never resided in Bombay and he would tell him that metereological reports were deceptive and that the month of March was very uncertain and that the month of April was very healthy. The scheme put forward by Dr. Mann was a very well-considered one and should find favour with the Senate.

Professor Cree-Brown asked that the two amendments should be voted upon separately.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta pointed out that the rules did not permit such a thing unless the mover wished to withdraw the latter part.

The Vice-Chancellor over-ruled the objection and put the first part of the amendment to the vote and on a show of hands it was declared lost.

Professor Cree-Brown, with the permission of the Senate, then withdrew the second part of his amendment.

The original proposition was then carried.

POST-GRADUATE STUDIES.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the scheme framed by the Syndicate, and already reported in these columns, regarding the development of post-graduate studies. As recommended by the Syndicate Principal A. L. Covernton moved the following proposition:—

"That the scheme prepared by the syndicate for the development of University post-graduate studies be approved and adopted and that the syndicate be empowered to take steps to give effect to the recommendations contained therein."

Speaking on his proposition, Principal Covernton said the scheme was set out at so great a length that it was unnecessary for him to give a long explanation. He, however, gave a short history of the scheme and how it came to be prepared. He said the report of the first Committee of the Syndicate had suggested three forms of post-graduate teaching, namely, (1) courses of lectures by eminent professors of British Universities, who would visit India for this purpose; (2) Intercollegiate lectures to be delivered in the main by members of the staffs of the Colleges of the Presidency and to be paid for by the University, the appointment being temporary and (3) University professors holding permanent appointments. The Government of India to whom the scheme was referred, approved provisionally this triple scheme, but they suggested that the inter-collegiate lecturers should hold permanent appointments and they reversed the amounts allotted by the Senate to the lecturers from Europe and India respectively, whereby the amount for the lecturers from Europe would be Rs. 12,000.

Principal Covernton next referred to the amendment standing in the name of Principal Velinkar and said he reserved his right to oppose it until he had heard Mr. Velinkar. He said the whole scheme had been very carefully considered by the Syndicate and he asked the Senate to accept it.

Principal Covernton then dealt with the scheme in detail and told the Senate what the work of the (1) professors of high distinction, (2) readers, and (3) lecturers (as proposed under the scheme) would be, and in doing so gave the reasons that actuated the Syndicate in limiting the lectures and thus save a certain amount of remuneration.

In conclusion Principal Covernton said the Syndicate had devoted a good deal of time in working out this scheme, and, while that body felt that it might not be the best solution of the problem before them, it hoped that it would prove very satisfactory as a beginning, especially when it was meant for one year only and would give them experience in making improvements later on and he hoped the scheme would meet with their approval.

Rao Bahadur Nadkarni, in seconding the proposal, said, if after a year's working any difficulty was found, amendments might be brought forward.

THE AMENDMENTS.

The following amendments, which stood in Mr. Velinkar's name were then considered:—

That the scheme prepared by the syndicate for the development of University post-graduate studies be adopted subject to the following modifications, namely:

1. In paragraph 3, sub-section (ii), page 2 of the scheme, after the words "a synopsis of the course," add the following sentence: "They would include in their courses a certain number of lectures (not fewer than six) designed for graduates and others who though not preparing for any examination were desirous of attending an advanced course of lectures in special branches of knowledge in which they might be interested."

2. In paragraph 3, sub-section (iii), page 2 of the scheme, in place of the words "would be drawn in the main . . . . colleges of this presidency" substitute the words "would be drawn from the staffs of the colleges of the presidency and also from elsewhere," and immediately after these words add "they would be men who would have attained to some clear distinction in the branches of study which they professed."

3. In paragraph 5 (b), line 1, in the words "three distinct courses substitute the word "two" for "three." In line 11 idiem in place of "twenty-four" substitute "twenty" and in place of "Rs 400" substitute "Rs. 600." Omit the words from "the fee to be payable" to "with the college authorities" (line 20 to 22, ibidem).

4. Introduce other modifications, if any, which may be purely consequential on the above.

The Vice-Chancellor called upon the professor to move his first amendment. In doing so, Mr. Velinkar said he fully recognised that this was a very carefully considered scheme, and he would be content if his amendments were treated as suggestions and the Senate would give effect to them if they were found useful. If they considered that it was not necessary to put them to the vote, he would acquiesce in that opinion. With regard to the first amendment, he said he had brought it forward to make sure that no narrow construction was put on the scheme. If the Syndicate, however, agreed to consider the points taken in his amendments he would not press them.

Dr. E. Moses seconded the amendment.

Mr. K. Natrajan said it ought to have been said in the report that it was to remain in force for one year only. He thought it would be better if the University took up the teaching of the M. A. class and the Colleges ceased to deliver lectures in that class. He hoped that when the scheme came up before them next year, better arrangements would be made for the lecturers and their fees.

Dr. Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar said the scheme would have to be amended very soon.

At this stage, the Senate was adjourned until 5-45 p.m., on 6th September next.

BANKURA FLOODS.

71 LIVES LOST.

THOUSANDS OF HUTS DESTROYED.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 19.

The following official communique is issued:—The Government has received with great regret information of the loss of 71 lives in the Sonamukhi thana of the Bankura district due to the flood from the Damodar river on the 9th instant. These deaths appear to have occurred in the loop formed by the rivers Damodar and Bhodai, one of the villages chiefly affected being Basea where 21 Bagdi men, women and children are said to have been drowned. The disaster was occasioned by the sudden rush of the first flood and it is reported that none were due to subsequent exposure or want of food. On receipt of this information Mr. Burrows, the Sub-divisional Officer of Vishnupur, with another officer started off at once for the affected area and have remained there continuously since then, distributing relief to the villagers and providing for all immediate necessities. The District Magistrate did not receive confirmation of the news until the 13th instant and went to the spot himself. The next day a local relief fund has also been initiated. The floods subsided very rapidly and communications were soon restored. Local supplies of food are said to be available, and are being utilised for charitable relief.

SEVERAL THOUSAND HUTS DESTROYED.

It is believed that nearly 1,000 cattle have been lost, and it is estimated that several thousand huts have been destroyed. A grant for agricultural loans has been sanctioned and gratuitous relief will be distributed by the Government, but it is hoped that the small amount available locally for charitable relief will be supplemented by contributions from the Calcutta Relief Fund. The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division visited Bankura on the 17th instant and the Collector has gone out again to the affected area. The Commissioner of the Division and the Collector of Midnapore came to Calcutta to consult Mr. Lyons. It is reported that the floods in the Contai which have been gradually rising throughout the past month, have been due mainly to local rainfall and were not affected by the causes that occasioned the great flood in the Damodar river. The rivers Rupnarain and Kossai have not been in flood, and the spill from the Damodar flood which entered the Rupnarain has caused only local floods in the Ghatal Sub-Division.

LOOTING OF STOCKS OF PADDY.

The Contai floods augmented by the breach in the Kaliaga river which occurred on August 7th, are undoubtedly very heavy and have caused the fall of many houses and considerable local distress. Some looting of stocks of paddy has been reported and crops have everywhere been very seriously damaged. Several officers from Midnapore are co-operating with the local zamindars and others and affording the immediate relief necessary and the Government is sanctioning funds for agricultural loans and gratuitous relief in extreme cases. The Collector will hold a meeting to inaugurate a district relief fund and appoint a relief committee on Wednesday next, and the charitable funds made available in this way will be sent out freely for immediate use in anticipation of further assistance from Calcutta later on. Informaiton is still wanting from Khanakul in the Arambagh Sub-Division of the district of Hooghly to the west of the Damodar. Some local floods have occurred in the Burdwan district other than the main flood which caused damage in the Burdwan town. They were due to some overflow of the Damodar river near Raniganj and to floods from the Ajai river in the neighbourhood of Katwa. They have caused damage to houses and crops, but no loss of life. District relief committees are also being constituted in the Burdwan, Hooghly and Howrah districts for the collection of subscriptions and distribution of charitable relief.

MR. HUDA INDISPOSED.

[Associated Press.]

CALCUTTA, Aug. 19.

Nawab Shamsul Huda, Member of the Executive Council, has been unwell since his return to Dacca from Chittagong on 14th instant.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

POINT OF LIMITATION.

CLAUSES IN FIRE INSURANCE POLICY.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

BARODA SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD. *v.* SATYANARAYEN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO.

This is an appeal from the decision of Mr. Justice Beaman.

Shortly the facts are that a suit was brought by the Baroda Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., on a policy of insurance, against the Satyanarayen Fire and Marine Insurance Co., to recover a sum of Rs. 4,297-13-6. There was a fire in the Baroda Mill and under the policy of insurance the company filed a suit to recover the above sum.

MR. Justice Beaman before whom the original suit was heard dismissed the plaintiff-company's suit on a preliminary point. The preliminary point was that under clause 12 of the insurance policy, after a claim was made and rejected and suit was not commenced within 3 months after such rejection all benefits under this policy had to be forfeited. Mr. Justice Beaman held that clause 12 of the policy was a valid clause and the plaintiff-company's right under that clause had been forfeited by their bringing an action against the Insurance Company more than three months after their claim was made and rejected. The plaintiff's suit was dismissed, but each party was made to bear his own costs. From this decision of Mr. Justice Beaman, an appeal was preferred by the Baroda Company. Separate judgments were delivered both by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor. Both of them affirmed the lower Court's decree with costs and dismissed the plaintiff's appeal.

As the judgment is of great importance to the Insurance Companies, we publish below the full judgments of the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.

CHIEF JUSTICE'S JUDGMENT.

The Chief Justice delivered the following judgment:—

One of the conditions in the policy of fire insurance sued on by the plaintiff is that "if the claim be made and rejected and an action for suit be not commenced within three months after such rejection all benefit under this policy shall be forfeited."

The claim of the defendants was rejected on the 20th of April 1911 but the suit was not commenced till the 14th of August 1911. Upon this ground the suit was dismissed in the lower Court. That such a condition is not unreasonable or opposed to public policy is conceded by the appellants' commission and can hardly be disputed in view of the remarks of the Judicial Committee in *Home Insurance Co. of New York v. Victoria Montreal Fire Insurance Co.*, 1907 *A. C.*, p. 64, but it is argued that the condition is void as an agreement of the nature described in Section 28 of the Contract Act, since it limits the time within which a party to the contract may enforce his rights under the contract by the usual legal proceedings. The section contemplates the suspension permanently or temporarily of the usual remedies for the enforcement of legal rights. It aims at the prohibition of agreements which could only operate so long as rights were in existence.

The argument of the appellants' counsel was that the forfeiture clause was equivalent to an agreement that no Court should entertain any suit on the policy unless commenced within 3 months of the rejection of the claim. The steps in the argument were—Section 3 of the Limitation Act indicates that the law of limitation cannot be modified by agreement of parties as it can in England—that there is no distinction under that act between rights and remedies and that a conditional agreement to forfeit rights within the period within which the remedy is not barred by the Limitation Law is a void agreement.

RIGHTS AND REMEDIES.

I cannot accept the proposition that there is no distinction in India between rights and remedies. Section 28 of the Limitation Act shows the cases in which the loss of the remedy will destroy the right but that does not cover suits for money such as we are now concerned with. On the other hand the loss of the right always involves the disappearance of the remedy—a very material consideration in the case of a conditional forefiture of all benefit under a policy. In my opinion Section 28 of the Contract Act is aimed only at covenants not to sue at any time and covenants not to sue for a limited time, which had given rise to difficulty in England—see the judgment of the Exchequer Chamber in *Ford v. Beech*, 11 *Q. B.* 871; *Gibbons v. Vorillon*, 8 *C. B.* 483; *Newinton v. Levy*, 6 *C. P. at p.* 191. A conditional release or forfeiture was a very difficult thing from a covenant not to sue, although in order to avoid circuity of action a covenant not to sue was sometimes held to be equivalent in effect to a conditional release. For this reason I share the doubt of Beaman, J., as to the correctness of the decision in *Hirabai v. Manufacturer's Life Insurance Co.*, 14 B. L. R. 741, where the agreement was that "No suit should be brought against the company in connection with the said policy later than one year after the time when the cause of action accrues." As however the condition of forfeiture, which we have to deal with here is not in my opinion within the scope of Section 28 I would affirm the decree, and with costs for the reasons given by the learned Judge for disallowing costs to the successful defendants do not appear to me adequate.

MR. JUSTICE BATCHELOR'S JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice Batchelor delivered judgment as follows:—

This suit was brought by the plaintiff-company to recover from the defendant-company a sum of Rs. 4,297-13-6 as the amount payable by the defendants under a policy of insurance issued by them to the plaintiffs.

Numerous defences were raised, but the suit was dismissed by Beaman, J., upon a preliminary issue. That issue arose upon clause 12 of the conditions of the policy, which provided, *inter alia*, that "it the claim be made rejected and an action or suit be not commenced within 3 months after such rejection, all benefit under this policy shall be forfeited. The facts admittedly are that the plaintiff-company's claim was made and rejected by the defendants, and that this suit was not commenced until after the expiry of 3 months after such rejection. The suit was, however, instituted within the period allowed by the law of limitation; consequently, so far as regards the preliminary issue, the suit is free from objection unless the defendants can successfully rely, as they seek to rely, upon the special terms of clause 12 of the conditions. For the plaintiffs it was contended that the provisions of this clause, as cited above, could not be pleaded in bar of the suit because those provisions constituted a void agreement under Section 28 of the Contract Act. The learned Judge below, though with expressed reluctance, accepted the argument for the defendants, holding himself bound to do so by the decision of the Bench in *Hirabhai v. Manufacturers' Life Insurance Co.* (14 Bo. L. R. p. 741). He accordingly made a decree dismissing the suit and from that decree the present appeal is brought.

The point involved though in itself a short one, and not, I think susceptible of much useful elaboration cannot be said to be free from difficulty.

RIVAL ARGUMENTS.

We have to make our election between two rival arguments, each of which may be said to possess at least plausibility. As a member of the Bench by which Hirabhai's case was decided, I wish shortly to explain the effect produced on my own mind by the somewhat more thorough argument of which we have had the advantage in this appeal, and by the further consideration which I have been able to give to the question. Section 28 of the Contract Act provides as follows: "Every agreement by which any party thereto is restricted absolutely from enforcing his rights under or in respect of any contract by the usual legal proceedings in the ordinary tribunals or which limits the time within which he may thus enforce his rights is void to that extent." The phrase "thus enforce his rights" refers I understand to the enforcement "by the usual legal proceedings in the ordinary tribunals." The question is whether the agreement in clause (12) of the conditions is void under this section as I understood the argument for the appellant. The learned Advocate-General, while admitting—what has often been decided—that the Indian Limitation Act operates in such a case as this—not to extinguish rights, but only to bar remedies, contended that for the purposes of this appeal we should look rather to the substantial effect intended by the section than to the precise form of words which the legislature has used. The argument was that however valid and important in law be the distinction between the barring of a remedy and the extinguishing of a right, yet to the man of business it is much the same thing whether his right be gone or the remedy for enforcing that right be barred. And it was urged that in substance and effect there was no appreciable distinction between saying 'I agree that upon the expiry of 3 months after the rejection of my claim, my rights shall be forfeited' as is said here, and saying 'as to the time within which I may enforce my rights, I agree to limit it to the period of 3 months after the rejection of my claim'; and this latter covenant would undoubtedly be void under the section. In my opinion, however, the distinction, which beyond question exists, is vital in the construction of the section. As I understand the matter, what the plaintiff was forbidden to do was to limit the time within which he was to enforce his rights; what he has done is to limit the time within which he is to have any rights to enforce: and that appears to me to be a very different thing.

A CALCUTTA RULING.

This seems to have been the view which was tacitly accepted by the Calcutta High Court in *The South British Fire and Marine Insurance Co. v. Brojo Nath Shaha* (31 Cal. 516), though it must be admitted that the decision is of no direct assistance, since the question of the effect of Section 28 of the Contract Act on such agreements was not expressly considered.

It was conceded in argument that in England the agreement in clause 12 would be perfectly valid; and it cannot, I think, be contended that Insurance Companies in India have less need than such companies in England of the protection afforded by an agreement for the acceleration of legal proceedings to be brought against them. That being so, there is the less reason to suppose that the legislature intended Section 28 to have the far-reaching effect for which the plaintiff contends. I am aware that, under the authority of the *Bank of England v. Vagliano* (1891 A. C. 107) we must be very cautious how we have recourse to the pre-existing state of the law for the purpose of interpreting Section 28 of the Contract Act; but in deprecating any general practice of that sort Lord Herschell added that "if a provision be of doubtful import such resort would be perfectly legitimate." I infer therefore that in this case it is permissible to glance at what was the state of the law in England prior to 1872 when the Indian Legislature undertook the codification of the law of contract. Reference to the authorities will, I think, disclose that there was much complexity in the law as to the validity of a covenant not to sue, see Baron Parke's judgment in *Ford v. Beech* (11 Q. B. 871). It was there held that a covenant not to sue at any time, though not in terms releasing the debtor, yet operated as a release upon the principle of avoiding circuity of action. But a covenant not to sue for a limited time operated only as a covenant, and could not be pleaded as a release: *Thimbleby v. Barron* (3 M. and W. 210); while a covenant not to sue for a limited time, with a condition suspending the right of action during that time, was construed as a conditional release, and could be pleaded in bar of a suit brought within the time: *Walker v. Nevill* (3 H. and C. 403). There were also, as the decisions show, other incidental matters of much difficulty in this branch of the law, and I am inclined to think that the genesis of Section 28 is to be found in the Indian Legislature's desire to sweep away the refinements of the then English law and to enact for India a simpler and more suitable rule. The two prohibitions in the section certainly seem to follow the distinction made in the English cases and if that is so, the prohibition of the limitation of time within which a party may enforce his rights follows the English doctrine that a covenant not to sue for a limited time does not amount to a release. And if Section 28 be read as a whole and compared with the effect of such decisions as I have noticed, it seems a probable inference that the Indian Legislature considered it would be simpler and therefore more convenient to brush away the somewhat fine distinctions of the English law by laying down the broad general rule that all agreements should be void, which either absolutely restrict a contracting party's right to resort to the Courts or merely limit the time within which the rights should be enforced: in that case the phrase as to limiting the time would necessarily bear the same meaning which it has in the English Court's judgments, the meaning viz., that it is not open to a party to covenant that while his rights subsist he will diminish the period within which he shall be at liberty to sue. These considerations therefore appear to me to afford an additional reason for the conclusion that the language of Section 28 has been carefully chosen so as to convey the narrower meaning to which alone the words are apt and appropriate.

For these reasons I agree that the decree under appeal should be affirmed. I concur also in the order as to costs as I do not find sufficient materials on the record to justify the order depriving the successful defendants of their costs.

It remains only to add a word as to *Hirabhai v. Manufacturer's Insurance Co.* (14 Bom. L. R. 741). It appears to me that the case was rightly decided on the view which Chandavarkar, J. and I took of the meaning of the agreement; but I recognise that there are difficulties in the way of holding that the words of the agreement there were properly susceptible of that meaning.

Solicitors for appellants: Bhaishankar, Kanga and Girdharlal.

Solicitors for respondent: Hiralal and Co.

ISLAMPORE DACOITY CASE.

VALUE OF ACCOMPLICE'S EVIDENCE.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

KING EMPEROR *v.* GANGAPPA KADEPPA AND OTHERS.

This was an appeal from the judgment of Mr. F. K. Boyd, Sessions Judge of Bijapur, who convicted the present applicants and sentenced them to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

On the 18th of January 1913, a dacoity took place in the house of a wealthy money-lender, Aminappa, at Islampur; property worth about Rs. 9,000 in cash and ornaments was taken. None of the dacoits were recognized, those in the house were terrorized, beaten, tied up, and blindfolded. There was, thus, no direct evidence whatever against any accused. The police got no clue whatever until 26th January, when accused No. 1 gave information to the Sub-Inspector. From that date until 4th February various accused produced various amounts in cash and various ornaments. Out of the eleven accused, seven made confessions, which they all retracted, alleging Police tutoring and torture. Out of these, four appealed to the High Court. The witnesses in the case were disbelieved by the Sessions Judge. The Sessions Judge, in the course of his judgment, said: This is, in a legal aspect, a very singular case. There is no question of fact in the whole case. The only question is the legal effect of the case against each individual accused. If these four accused are to be convicted the conviction can be based only on the confessions of co-accused, considered against them under Section 30 of the Evidence Act. From the confessions it seems accused No. 10 was the ring-leader; and from a comparison of the value of the property stolen and of that recovered I am led to the conclusion that the leading parts were played by these four accused. If the others go to jail for this dacoity while these four accused go free it will amount, in my opinion to a travesty of justice. On the other hand I am faced with the ruling in Q. R. vs. Khandia I. L. R., 15 Bom. 66, that no conviction can alone be based on confessions of co-accused, a ruling of this High Court with which with the greatest deference I find I cannot agree. The ruling is of 23 years ago and has not so far as I can discover been referred to in any subsequent reported case of this High Court.

GROUNDS OF DISAGREEMENT.

The ruling is based on two reasons. The first is that while confessions by co-accused can be taken into consideration under Section 30, they are not technically evidence within the definition given in Section 3 of the Act, and they would not therefore alone form the basis of a conviction. I know of no authority for the position that convictions can only be based on 'evidence' as defined. I can at once instance two cases in which perfectly good convictions are not so based on a plea of guilty and on confession. In the first of these cases there is no evidence, and in the second there need not be any. The conviction might too be based on matters of physical fact; yet these are not "evidence" at all. "Proved" as defined, depends on consideration of "the matters" before the court not the evidence only. The second reason is that such confessions cannot be allowed such weight as can legally be given to "the sworn testimony of an accomplice who gives evidence subject to cross-examination." That a confessing co-accused ranks below an accomplice is a dictum to be found in many cases. With the greatest deference I find myself unable to understand it. An accomplice has actual inducement to implicate. It is the means whereby he earns his pardon. The value of an oath in such circumstances I should take to be absolutely nothing. On the other hand, a confessing co-accused gives the guarantee that he is tarring himself with the same brush (Emp. vs. Gauraj, I. L. R., 2 All. 444). What this guarantee is worth is a question in each case but at any rate it is worth something while an accomplice not only has no guarantee but so to speak exactly the contrary. This guarantee may very easily outweigh that given by the fact that an accomplice can be cross-examined. Cross-examination in very many cases is a weapon of very doubtful utility. I venture to submit an objection more fundamental. The ruling in Khandia's case appears to me an actual alteration and limitation of the law. Section 30 laid down that "the court may take into consideration such confessions." The ruling lays down that the court cannot take it into consideration except "along with the evidence." If this had been the intention of the legislature it would or should have been expressed and even if it were the intention it is never the legitimate interpretation to supply a *casus omissus* or to fill a lacuna. I venture to think that it would have been perfectly right to lay down that such confessions in such circumstances should be considered with extreme jealousy and suspicion and I do so consider them. But not that in any circumstances they cannot be considered at all.

"The matter appears to me roughly parallel to the question of the value to be attached to accomplice evidence on which hundreds of rulings—heretofore—have turned. The true meaning of section 30 appears to me as clear as that of the much-debated Sections of 133 and 114 (B) of the Evidence Act. There are many and strong reasons why an accomplice or a confession by a co-accused should not be believed. But one must and the other may reconsider. And if after full consideration of these reasons a court believes either then it must act on the belief. I venture to think that the expression "such weight as can legally be given.." is not correct. I know of no law which prescribes the weight to be given to any kind of evidence. The law merely lays down what evidence is admissible. It may be said that the second part of Section 133 of the Evidence Act is against this remark. But in my opinion that part of the Section entirely unnecessary is inserted merely *pro majori cautela*, to bar a probable mis-interpretation of the Section. The case of Yasin vs. King Emperor I. L. R. 28 Cal. 689 was quoted for the position that a retracted confession should carry no weight as against an accused other than the maker, and that far more corroboration would be necessary than in the case of accomplice evidence. This case was not quoted in I. L. R. 29, All 434, in which a contrary view is taken. In my humble opinion, the law governing these cases is this: Confessions by co-accused may in any circumstances whatever be considered. The weight, if any, to be attached to them is a matter wholly dependent on the individual case. Any court would at the best regard them with jealouy and caution. When retracted the degree of jealousy and caution would be higher. When also uncorroborated the degree of jealousy and caution would be at its highest. But if after consideration on this basis, a court believes such a confession it can and must act on that belief."

Mr. Rao on behalf of the appellants contended that the evidence of an accomplice was different from the confession of an accused because the former was given on oath and was subjected to any of those tests and so the confession of an accused was not subjected to any of those tests and so there was less guarantee about its truth. He then cited 4 Cal. 483, 24 W. R. 42, 37 Cal. 248, 38 Cal. 559 in support of his proposition that a conviction could not be sustained on the uncorroborated testimony of a co-accused.

Mr. Rao and Mr. Hanmantrao Gumaste appeared for the appellants. The Government Pleader for the Crown.

Their Lordships received judgment.

ORIGINAL APPELLATE COURT.

POINT UNDER INSOLVENCY ACT.

COURT'S LEAVE UNDER SEC. 17.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

B. N. LANG *v.* HEPTULLABHAI ISMAILJI.

A suit was filed by the plaintiff respondent Ismailji against the Official Assignee (Mr. B. N. Lang) to recover a sum of Rs. 2,000 secured by the mortgage of a decretal debt by an instrument dated 9th June, 1910. The defendant-appellant's contention was that the suit was barred by Sec. 17 of Presidency Towns Insolvency Act as no leave had been obtained. The defendants in support of their contention cited a recent judgment of Mr. Justice Davar in Lalchand *vs.* Balkrishna, where His Lordship held that such a suit would be barred by Sec. 17 of P. T. I. A. Mr. Justice Beaman disagreed with that view of Mr. Justice Davar, and passed a decree for the plaintiff respondent with costs.

From this decision of Mr. Justice Beaman this appeal was preferred by the Official Assignee. Judgment was delivered by His Lordship the Chief Justice, dismissing the appeal upholding the view of Justice Beaman and disagreeing with the view of Mr. Justice Davar.

The judgment is as follows:—

Two questions have been argued in this appeal, first, whether the plaintiff was the assignee by way of mortgage of the Insolvent's decree and secondly, whether this suit, instituted without the leave of the Court, is barred as falling under the general prohibition of suits without such leave contained in Sec. 17 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, or whether it is saved by the proviso that the section shall not affect the power of any secured creditor to realise or otherwise deal with his security in the same manner as he would have been entitled to realise or deal with it if this section had not been passed.

On the first question there can be no doubt that the decision must be in the affirmative for the evidence is all one way and establishes the claim. The Official Assignee having executed a decree which had been assigned to the plaintiff by way of security is in the position of a mortgagor who had sold the mortgaged property and is in possession of the sale proceeds. Until the claim of the mortgagee is satisfied the Insolvent or his Official Assignee has no right to the proceeds of the decree. It is argued that the saving proviso to section 17 does not cover the present suit because the power of a secured creditor to realise his security does not include a suit for enforcement of his right. I am unable to accept this view. A suit is one of the recognised methods of realisation of mortgage securities, and the expression "realise his security", is quite an appropriate and well recognised term to include all the remedies of the mortgagee. The following are examples of its use in practice in relation to mortgagee's suits: In *Lloyd vs: David Lloyd and Co.*, 6 Ch. D. at p. 343 Jessel M. R. says: "Now, as a rule, a mortgagee has a right to realise his security and of course as incidental to that to bring an action for foreclosure." In Yate Lee on the Bankruptcy Act of 1883 under G. R. Rule 65 the following note occurs: "In 1852 by 15 and 16 Vict. c. 86, s. 48 the Court of Chancery was for the first time authorised to direct the sale of a mortgaged property instead of a foreclosure of the equity of redemption and from that time applications by a mortgagor who became bankrupt were usually made in chancery, the reason being that in chancery the mortgagee as plaintiff usually had the conduct of the sale, whereas under the rules the trustee of the mortgagor had the conduct unless otherwise ordered and that under the rules the trustee's costs were made a charge on the property and might have priority over the mortgage contrary to the practice in chancery which postponed them to the mortgagee's claim. This is still the case under the present rules; and a mortgagee can therefore geenrally realise his security to greater advantage by applying to the chancery division than by applying in Bankruptcy." Lastly I may refer to a rule in Pari Materia viz. rule 14 (3) of the Companies' winding up rules 1892. "Provided always that nothing in this rule or order XLIX rule 5 of the Rules of the Supreme Court 1883 shall authorise the transfer of any action of a mortgagee for the purpose of realising his security."

The necessity for these illustrations arises from the fact that in suit 47 of 1912 *Lalchand vs. Balkrishna*, Davar J. held that the words "power to realise" in the proviso to Sec. 17 only had reference to the power of mortgagee or pledge to sell the property mortgaged or hypothecated to them without recourse to a suit. In *White vs. Simmons* 6 ch. appeals p. 555 in dealing with a proviso in the same words as that now under discussion Lord Hatherley declined to hold that where there was an express reservation of all rights a mortgagee should be precluded from proceeding in equity to enforce his security."

In my opinion the learned Judge in the present case was right in holding that the proviso to Section 17 covers this suit as a suit by a mortgagee to realise his security. The appeal must be dismissed with all costs.

Solicitors for appellant: Bicknell Merwanji Romer and Co.

Solicitors for respondent: Surajmal and Co.

ORIGINAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

SUIT ON AN ASSIGNMENT.

SAVALDASS SHIVRAMDAS *v.* GUNGANARAYAN KERSONDAS, AND ORS.

In this suit the plaintiff sued the defendant on an assignment to recover a sum of Rs. 4,628-5-0. The defendant was a partner in the firm of Ramkaran Jagannath, which firm had dealings with the firm of Khusiram Saligram. The former firm was dissolved in 1911, whereupon it was agreed by the defendant that he would pay all the Akola debts of the firm. The firm of Khusiram Saligram and a munim actions with the firm of Ramkaran and were creditors of that firm. The plaintiff was a creditor of the firm of Khusiram Saligram and a munissi. Gopiram of the firm of Khusiram assigned to the plaintiff the debt owing to them from the firm of Ramkaran, which was payable by the defendant.

Hon Mr. Setelvad appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Davar appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Davar first applied for an adjournment on the ground of his client's illness which was refused. He then challenged the claim of the plaintiff on two grounds. He contended that plaintiff could not sue as no representation had been obtained to Ramdagal's Estate and that Gopilram had no authority to Execute the assignment.

His Lordship, after going into the Evidence, held that it was a valid assignment and gave the plaintiff the defence prayed for with costs.

Attorneys for the plaintiff: Messrs. Malix, Hirlal, Mody and Ranchoddas. Attorneys for the defendant: Messrs. Tyabji, Dahyabhai and Co.

K. & H. S. FRAMJI, *v.* JEKISONDAS MATHURADAS GANDHY.

Mr. Taraporewalla appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Weldon appeared for the 1st defendant and applied for an adjournment which was refused.

The defendant had delivered a parcel of pearls to the plaintiff for being forwarded to Europe for sale. The plaintiff had advanced to the defendants a sum of Rs. 33,000 at 6 p.c. on the security of the parcel. The parcel was subsequently returned unsold from Europe and the plaintiff called upon the defendants to take it away and re pay the plaintiff the amount advanced with interest. The defendants failed to do this and the plaintiffs, after giving notice to the defendants, sold the parcel by auction. The balance remaining payable to the plaintiffs, after deducting the sale proceeds, was Rs. 9,069-6-0 which the plaintiff now sued to recover.

His Lordship gave the decree prayed for with costs.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs: Messrs. Shroff Dinshaw and Dharamsey.

DISPUTE OVER SHARES.

PORSHOTHAM RANCHOD JOSHI *v.* RANCHHOREDAS LUXIMIDASS AND ORS.

Mr. Moos appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Jatterbnoy appeared for the 1st defendant.

The plaintiff alleged that the 1st defendant owed him Rs. 1,181 on an account adjusted. The plaintiff further alleged that the 1st defendant had fraudulently induced him to deposit a sum of Rs. 1,000, in the joint names of the plaintiff and the three defendants in the Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Co. The said company had in respect of the monies so deposited issued 116 preference shares which now stood jointly in the names of the plaintiff and the 1st defendant. The plaintiff prayed for a decree for Rs. 1,181 and for a declaration that he was absolutely entitled to the preference shares.

The 1st defendant admitted the plaintiff's claim to the extent of Rs. 937 and this he had brought into Court. He said that there was a mistake of Rs. 130 in the plaintiff account and that he had spent Rs. 150 in respect of a gold ornament which he had got made for the plaintiff. As to the shares he was willing to transfer them to the plaintiff but he contended that they were impressed with a charitable trust.

The parties agreed that the plaintiff should get Rs. 140 more than the amount brought into Court by the defendant.

His Lordship therefore passed a decree for the plaintiff for the amount brought into Court and Rs. 140, and ordered the shares to be transferred to the plaintiff but did not give plaintiff his costs of the suit.

Attorneys for the plaintiff: Messrs Nadirsha and Darasha.

Attorneys for the 1st defendant. Messrs Smetham, Byrne & Co.

ISMAIL HAJI NOOR MAHOMED CASSUM *v.* KOORPAL DOONGERSEY.

Mr. Captain appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Davar appeared for the defendant.

One Noor Mahomed Cassum had but Rs. 45,000 on the Mortgage of a house to one Ruttonbai.

Noor Mahomed was dead and the plaintiff had obtained letters of administration to his Estate, owing to large amounts having remained unpaid the plaintiff-mortgagee had gone into possession of the plaintiff. The defendant was however in possession of the property and claimed to be the lessee of a Marwari. The plaintiff now sued the defendant to eject him and to recover mosne profits. The defendant had sought to make his lessor, one Bansidhar Maganlal a third party to this suit; but, he had appeared before the chamber Judge and admitted that he was a trespasser. The chamber Judge had therefore refused to make him a third party on the ground that there could be no contribution between joint tont-feasops.

Mr. Davar for the defendant said that he did not resist a decree being passed for the plaintiff; but he would not consent as that might prejudice him in his rights against his lessor.

His Lordship passed a decree for possession in favour of the plaintiff with costs and also awarded him Rs. 200 per month as mesne profits from the 7th of May.

Attorneys for the plaintiff: Messrs. Captain and Vaidya.

Attorneys for the defendant Messrs. Motichand and Devidas.

A SOLDIER IN TROUBLE.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

Private Dawson, of the Sherwood Foresters, was charged yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court with criminal breach of trust in respect of a postal order for 13s. 4d. before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Sullivan conducted the prosecution.

It is stated that Corporal Cross, stationed at Wellington Depot, sent Private Lewis Rs. 10. Subsequently he wrote to the military authorities to have the amount returned to him. On February 7 a British postal order arrived at the Commandant's office where the accused was employed. It was then missed. On enquiries being made the military authorities were shown the order which was cashed in February.

Some evidence was recorded and further hearing was adjourned.

BANDRA RAILWAY PLATFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—In 1911 I had occasion to represent to the railway authorities the inconvenience and hardship caused by the Station Staff at Bandra forbidding *bona-fide* servants or coolies accompany their masters or employers to the trains with their baggage, unless a platform ticket was purchased for the former, thereby forcing the passengers to employ the licensed coolies. It was stated that this practice obtained at the Bandra station only and was confined to the poorer people who were unable to travel first class. After a prolonged correspondence, the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, decided that it was obviously necessary for the Traffic Department to control the admission of non-passengers to the platform when there was a possibility of passengers being inconvenienced or railway work impeded. It was thought that the principle thus initiated would thenceforth be strictly observed at the Bandra station. However, such is not the case. It is a common sight in the evenings to see the station platform converted into a trysting-place for ladies of different nationalities, for ayahs with their charges and for many others who have absolutely no call to be there. All these gentries move about freely on the platform. As if this hindrance to the crowds of passengers alighting from the trains was not sufficient, dogs needs must be brought for an airing. Last week a couple of them were seen romping on the platform to the great delight of their fair owner, but, being of large size, they struck terror into some passengers not accustomed to such pets. It is needless for me to say that no platform tickets are demanded in the case of either these outsiders or the quadrupeds. Could inconsistency go any further? The fact of the matter is that there is no sympathy for the poor and is excessively partial to the rich.—Yours, etc.,

A RAILWAY PASSENGER.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF MR. N. J. GAMADIA.

We regret to learn that Mr. Nowroji J. Gamadia, the well-known citizen of Bombay, and believed to be one of the richest Parsis in the world, is lying seriously ill with pneumonia, from which he has been suffering for the last few days. Inquiries made late last night showed that he has been in the same condition that he was in on Monday, there being no change at all for the better.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE BOMBAY.

The following is the Preliminary Memorandum on the Early Cotton Crop of the Bombay Presidency (Deccan Districts only) including Native States for the Season of 1913-14.

Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1911-12 the area under cotton in the territory to which this forecast relates represents some 7.7 per cent. of the total area under the crop in whole India.

(Estimates up to 1st August.)

Information incomplete. Sowings continue in South. Reported area 1,627 thousand acres in British districts and 12,000 acres in Native States; about 21 per cent. over corresponding area last year and decennial average at same date. Favourable early rains and high prices induced larger sowings everywhere. Crop sown seasonably in second fortnight of June in North and a fortnight to month later in South. Crop thriving in North but break needed in places for weeding. Elsewhere just germinating.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

TRUSTEES IN TROUBLE.

CHARGE OF BREACH OF TRUST.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL OF BOMBAY v. MOOSA HAJI HASSAN AND OTHERS.

Judgment on Exceptions to Special Commissioner's Report.

The above suit was filed by the Advocate-General of Bombay against the trustees who are in possession of the estate of the late Haji Karim Mahomed Sulleman, better known as Cummoo Sulleman, who, during his lifetime, carried on a large business, and who on his death left a large estate, the greater portion of which he has by his will dedicated to charity. The suit was for administration of his estate, and the Advocate-General charges the present Trustees and their predecessors with several breaches of trust, and prays for an account on the basis of wilful default and neglect and for various other reliefs. It came on for hearing before Mr. Justice Davar on 18th June 1909, when, by a consent order certain questions and accounts were referred to Mr. Kajiji as Special Commissioner. Both parties filed exceptions to that report. These Exceptions were argued before his Lordship, the hearing lasting six days.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Desai appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Bahadurji and Mr. Davar appeared for the defendants.

Judgment was delivered on Monday last. The question referred to the Commissioner was, "What was the value of the Malabar Hill property settled on Rastibai at the date of the settlement?"

Cummoo Sulleman died in 1881. By his will he directed that his daughter Rastibai should be paid Rs. 50,000 on her marriage. The first defendant, Moosa was his son-in-law, but his wife had died and in 1891 he married the testator's daughter Rastibai. He was one of the trustees under the will of Cummoo Sulleman. The trustees, alleging that they had no cash to pay Rastibai on her marriage, by a Deed of Settlement, dated 23rd September, 1894, conveyed one of the testator's bungalows at Malabar Hill to Rastibai in lieu of the Rs. 50,000. The Advocate-General charges that this was done collusively between Moosa and his co-trustees with a view to benefit Moosa and Rastibai at the expense of the charities and that the value of the bungalow at the date of the settlement was very much larger than Rs. 50,000.

"UTTER USELESSNESS" OF ENGINEERS' EVIDENCE.

On the question of the value of that bungalow in 1894, the Commissioner had recorded a large body of evidence. Five engineers had given their evidence in great detail. On that evidence Mr. Justice Davar observed:—"The bare recital of the result of their evidence would be a more powerful commentary on the utter uselessness of their evidence than any remarks I can make. . . Roughly speaking, one set of engineers valued the property at about double the price at which the other set valued it. All of them have approached the question from the standpoint of their employment and from a purely partisan view of the question. Each one of them is as plausible in his statements as he is fallacious in his methods and I regret to have to come to the conclusion that the time, and money expended in recording their evidence has been wholly wasted." Mr. Chambers (for the defendants) had valued the property at Rs. 58,798 and Mr. Bhedwar, supported by Mr. Stevens (for the plaintiff), had valued the property at Rs. 1,06,000.

Though the learned judge did not approve of the former's method of arriving at his conclusion, he thought that Mr. Chambers approached the figure nearest. Mr. Chambers valued the property on the rental basis; Mr. Bhedwar and Mr. Stevens maintained that the proper method of valuing property on Malabar Hill was to ascertain the value of land and structure. His Lordship thought that the method of ascertaining values by the price realized by sales of adjacent land and by the valuation of structure was perhaps a more reliable method. An attempt was made in this case to value the property by referring it to two sales, one of a property purchased by Mr. Powalla and another of a property purchased by Mr. C. N. Wadia. But, according to his Lordship, both these instances were utterly valueless, for the reasons given.

VALUE OF PROPERTY.

The Commissioner reported that the value of the property in 1894 was Rs. 62,500, but he gave no reason for his conclusion. As, however, the property was valued at Rs. 60,000 for purposes of probate duty, his Lordship was of opinion that the valuation reported by the Commissioner was a very fair estimate of the value in 1894. He, therefore, confirmed the Commissioner's finding on that head.

The other Exceptions of the plaintiff related to the payment by the Trustees of Rs. 2,000 to the Lady Reay Fund; Rs. 2,000 to the Jaffer Sulleman Dispensary and Rs. 5,000 to the Anjuman-e-Islam Madressa Fund. "The only justification," his Lordship remarked, "for the payment of these large sums was that their deceased testator in his lifetime had promised those donations. It seems to me that the Executors or Trustees of a deceased person have no right to pay moneys not authorized by the will or the trust-deed under which they derive their authority." The Advocate-General, however, did not press these objections, as he was satisfied that the payments had been made and that they were for deserving objects, and his Lordship was of opinion that the Advocate-General had dealt with the defendants with great fairness and generosity in so doing. Several other objections of the plaintiff were allowed, e. g., Rs. 3,000 paid by the Trustees to one Jani Seth after he became insolvent; Rs. 500 paid to the New Mahomedan Fund fourteen years after the testator's death, and Rs. 700 paid for wages to a servant ostensibly employed in connection with a charity, but really for working for the family. Other objections referred to sums of Rs. 965-15-3, and Rs. 1,308-0-9, expended by the Trustees in connection with death and obsequial and other religious ceremonies.

INDIANS AND FUNERAL CEREMONIES.

One other objection was as to Rs. 5,690-8-3 spent on religious and obsequial ceremonies after the death of the testator himself. The Advocate-General objected to these as unauthorized payments, as the testator had provided for the payment of merely his bare funeral expenses. In reference to that objection, his Lordship said:—"I can quite conceive that to the mind of a European and a Christian, funeral expenses would mean a limited outlay of providing a coffin and a hearse, digging a grave and burying a dead. The matter is regarded by all Indian nations from a quite different standpoint. The survivors of all of them regard it as their solemn duty to perform certain religious rites and ceremonies for at least the first 12 months after the death of a member of their family. These ceremonies entail expenses, large or small, according to the position of the dead and of his family. The feeding of fakirs amongst the Mahomedans; of the blind, the maimed and the afflicted poor among the Parsis; and the feeding of Brahmins and the giving of caste feasts after death among the Hindus, are a part of what is regarded as sacred duties imposed on the surviving members of a dead man's family which must be performed." These objections were, therefore, dismissed.

BREACH OF DUTY.

One of the exceptions filed by the defendants related to the non-letting of portions of the Kambekar Street house by the Trustees. This his Lordship considered a breach of duty on the Trustees' part, though they may have allowed the ground-floor of the house to remain quiet out of goodnature and a desire not to inconvenience the family living in the house. The amount fixed by the Commissioner was considered reasonable and his Lordship allowed it. Four other of the exceptions referred to an aggregate expenditure of Rs. 7,194, alleged to have been expended by the Trustees in having the Koran read by Moulvis over the tombs of the testator, his widows and his brother. His Lordship was of opinion that this expenditure was clearly unauthorized and must be borne by the Trustees. Several other exceptions were dismissed, relating to sums of Rs. 2,750 expended during the Ramjan months; Rs. 3,978, alleged to be expended on Rastibai's marriage, over and above the Rs. 20,000 authorized by the will; and other items relating to presents and bonuses to mehtas, butlers, Managing Clerks, and payments to managers, clerks, sepoys, etc.

AN UNPLEASANT DUTY.

In conclusion, his Lordship said:—"It seems to me . . . . . that the protection of charities is a duty cast on the Advocate-General, quite irrespective of the fact as to whether the items were large or small. The performance of that duty may be unpleasant at times. In this instance it seemed to me throughout to be a pity that the Advocate-General's repeated attempts to put an end to this protracted litigation by making offers which appeared to me to be exceedingly generous were not appreciated by the defendants; but were on the contrary scouted."

The question of costs was reserved till the final disposal of the suit, which was ordered to be placed on the board for Thursday next for trial of questions not referred to the Commissioner.

Solicitors for the plaintiff: Messrs. Payne and Co.

Solicitors for the defendants: Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdharlal.

THE LATE SIR EDMUND FULTON.

Photo by Messrs. Bourne & Shepherd. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

The late Sir Edmund McGilldowny Hope Fulton received his Knighthood in 1907 on his retirement from the position of Judge of the Bombay High Court. He was born in July, 1848, and married in 1879, Cornelia Emily (who died in 1900), the only daughter of Sir M. R. Westropp, late Chief Justice of Bombay. Educated at Rugby, he entered the Bombay Civil Service in 1869, rising to the position of member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay from 1902 to 1907. He was appointed Judicial Member in succession to the Hon. Sir Charles Ollivant.

APPELLATE SIDE.

TRAVELLING ON FOOTBOARD OF A CARRIAGE.

POONA CONFECTIONER CHARGED.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

LADHU RAUJI GASSA v. BHIVA *BAUJI.*

The accused in this case was tried before Mr. H. L. Cross, city Magistrate of Poona under Section 118, of Act. IX of 1890, travelling on the foot board of a railway carriage in motion or otherwise unproperly travelling on a railway, and was convicted by him, and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10 or in default 15 days' simple imprisonment.

The facts of the case are briefly these. The accused got on the foot board of a railway carriage after the train started and went along with the train to recover eight annas from a passenger for sweets sold to him. Sergeant Satcliff shouted to the accused to get down, and asked the complainant to make the accused get down. He shouted but the accused would not get down. The train got up speed. The carriage was the third class last before the brakevan. So the train went to the whole length of the platform and the accused only got off after the platform ended. The accused then ran away. The Magistrate in delivering his judgment said "Sergeant Satcliff corroborates but does not know when the accused jumped off as he could not see. The Jamedar corroborates. All say that they do not know what the accused was doing though they all say that he was not then selling sweets. Sergeant Satcliff says that such acts are frequent and are so dangerous that they must be stopped. I agree. These servants of confectioners have the right to go on to the next station to recover their dues. If the accused wanted to recover his dues, he should have got into a carriage and gone on, and if he chose to ride on the foot-boards he did so as a passenger without any right to do so."

Mr. Bhide, who appeared on behalf of the accused, said that the applicant could not be said to be a passenger and to have travelled without any right to do so. Section 118 was wrongly applied to the present case. If the applicant had the right to go to the next station to recover his dues, there was no reason, why he should not recover them on the same station some few yards by being on the foot-board. Section 68 of the Railway Act provided for tickets being issued to a passenger. The word passenger counted that he must be travelling or passing one station to another. In the present case, the accused did not wish to leave the station.

The Government Pleader relied on the case in the Punjab Records 1905, No 31, cr. as an authority for holding that the accused should be considered to be a railway passenger.

Their Lordships asked the pleaders to look into the Rules under the Railway Act, and the case was postponed till the next week.

DEPRESSED CLASSES MISSION.

AN APPEAL FROM POONA.

The Poona branch of the Depressed Classes Mission Society of India, in aid of the funds of which Lord and Lady Willingdon have just given a donation of Rs. 100, has issued the following appeal to the public for financial help:—

We venture to address you on the subject of the Depressed Classes Mission, Poona Branch, in the hope of enlisting your sympathy, and what we need even more, securing your assistance. This branch was opened more than five years ago and yet our financial position is still insecure. Our regular monthly income, made up of subscriptions, donations and Government and Municipal grants amounts to only Rs. 350, while our monthly expenditure is about Rs. 500, leaving thus a deficit of Rs. 150 for a month. This being very unsatisfactory, we are trying hard to make our financial position secure.

We therefore make this special appeal to your generosity and request you to be a regular monthly subscriber or to send us a kind donation, which would be most gratefully accepted and acknowledged by Mr. V. R. Shinde, B.A., General Secretary, D. C. M. Society of India, or Mr. D. N. Patwardhan, Head master, D. C. M. School, Poona Branch.

BURNS MANUSCRIPTS.

LITIGATION THREATENED BY POET'S HEIR.

The Liverpool Athenæum, which sold the Glenriddel manuscripts of Robert Burns's poems and of letters to a London firm acting on behalf of an American millionaire, has been informed by a Glasgow legal representative of the nearest heir of the poet that the legality of the sale will be questioned.

The London firm is requested not to part with the manuscripts until the ownership and the future of them are either amicably adjusted or settled by the Court.

Burns Clubs and other Scottish Societies at a meeting last night protested against the sale as being an unwarranted perversion of the gift, and suggested that the Lord Mayor of Liverpool should take steps to have the sale of the manuscripts re-called and rescinded.

POPULARITY OF THE NEW POET LAUREATE.

Admirers of Mr. Bridges' poems will look in the very latest edition of a highly esteemed encyclopaedia of literature for any example of his work although the editors have had the sagacity to give several pages to the poems of Mr. Watts Dunton. But if popularity were the test of excellence Martin Tupper should have displaced Wordsworth and Tennyson. Tupper would have made—from the point of view of a courtier—an ideal laureate. He had an immense public on both sides of the Atlantic—America took a million copies of his "Proverbial Philosophy," and for 25 years we swallowed up on this side at least 5,000 copies per annum. But what made Tupper supreme as the ideal laureate was his visit, whenever the Prince Consort accepted a poem, to St. James's Palace clad in a Queen Anne suit, to make "his duteous bow."

Our new Poet Laureate is expert not only in Latin alcaics adapted to English verse, but in phonetic spelling. This should inspire him. It is the apology of a rural mail-cart driver who was late at the head office. "St. Martin's Le Grand" has preserved the document, "Ors fel doun an broak in neas."

A SWEET *breath is a sign of a sound stomach. Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative, sweetens the breath, because it regulates the bowels and improves digestion.*

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WOMAN'S DOMAIN.

A Weekly Causerie.

By Mrs. John Gilpin.

HOW TO BUY AT AUCTIONS.

This is the season for Sales in Bombay city. I may give a hint to newcomers out here who are likely to be buing furniture at auctions, and it is possible to get good and cheap things if you prepare yourself with a little knowledge and make up your mind beforehand, when inspecting the things, what each article you want is worth and to what price you intend to bid. You should go down into the Chukla, or furniture street, and price the articles you wish to purchase, which you mean to buy eventually, at various shops, so that you get a pretty accurate idea of what they are worth, and what it will pay you to offer. Then when you are at the auction, stick to the price you know is fair and do not in the excitement bid and bid until you have paid more than you would have done in a shop for the same thing new. I watched a case of this kind once. I wanted a new set of dining-room chairs and went about to various auctions until I found what I wanted, and then priced these chairs new in the Chukla. There were two couples after these same chairs I found when I went to bid for them, and we three bid against each other till my limit was reached, when I bid no more; but the other two went on against each other till one couple had the chairs knocked down to them at half as much again as they could have purchased them new in the Chukla. And this has been by no means the only instance which has come under my own personal notice, and you may be sure that it is in this way that half the auctions are a success at all. If you have picked up any bargains of cretonnes, silks and such like, now is the time to use them, for the rains always seem to make everything in the house look so shabby, and there is plenty for busy fingers to do in making new covers for the furniture, the cushions, and furnishing up the house in general. Some colours are much more difficult to get than others so when settling the colour scheme of your house it is well to bear that in mind.

COLOUR SCHEMES.

The most usual colour is green through the whole gamut of its shades, some of which to me, are absolutely hideous, but one gets a little sick of it and one might strike out an original note when one is starting one's establishment. I saw a most dainty colour scheme the other day most cleverly carried out, of pearl grey and soft yellow; it just made one feel glad to have seen it and I shall always have a pleasing memory of it. Any one who cares to notice characteristics can often get a fairly accurate idea of those of the owner of any room they go into, provided that it has been arranged by themselves and not by a firm of, so called, artistic furnishers. You feel instinctively that the lady of the house is artistic, or tidy or matter of fact, or, subordinates the one to the other, and it always interests me to examine the drawing-room of a new acquaintance, and gain a little insight into her personal character. Many years ago I called on a newcomer, who I had heard was of Spanish extraction and was very artistic. I nearly had a fit when I went into her drawing room which was furnished mostly with blackwood, and had a dividing partition of the same between the drawing and dining rooms and quantities of little dabs of curtains, lamp shades tea-poy covers etc, of the very brightest orange-yellow, *quite* the wrong yellow and far too much of it; so I felt sure that she was not truly artistic which was proved when I knew her better. I am afraid that most people would find out that I am not a tidy woman by nature only by cultivation to please a most terribly tidy husband; I can see, myself, my besetting failing coming out now and again, mostly in the state of my writing table I fear. Some folk seem to have no difficulty with their ribbon and handkerchief drawer for instance, of all things the most difficult to me to keep tidy for two minutes after I have taken quite a long time in tidying it up. When I was first married I had no sense of order whatever, and did not know when the place was tidy and when it was not, but by force of training myself I *really love* to see anything tidy, and worry if it is not. All the same I find it difficult to keep it so constantly. It is a funny thing that even in the matter of order there should be so marked a difference in people, and amongst one's servants it is striking what a difference it makes to the general comfort if there is a prevailing sense of order. The last butler I had never by any chance kept all the gear in its place, and as for the safe I had to be always taking him to task about the muddle and dirt of it, and had to stand over him to see it put right. My present one is just as orderly as the last was not; the plate drawer is all neat and tidy; the linen clean and straight; the table-cloth drawer just as tidy with the napery all folded neatly and lying flat; and as for the safe it looks neat and clean at all times. They say constitutionally untidy people never become tidy, but I beg leave to differ from that, as I am a case in point where cultivation, though begun when quite grown up, has developed a liking for, a knowledge of, and a power of order and tidiness. It is a thing every woman should most assiduously cultivate if she has it not. The present fashions must be a delight to the untidy woman for in some of the models I have seen, it looked as if odds and ends of material had been pinned about on the person here and there, as we used to do when we were children with the various odds and ends of materials and clothing kept in a chest for that purpose. The present-day fabrics too are so soft and crushable that they look just about as creased as those out of the old chest used to do. I saw a lady the other evening who looked literally as if she had utilised two or three old and different coloured curtains, by running them together and then pinning them on to her person so as to effectually hide any figure she may have had, and exaggerate portions of it that did not need extra prominence. Seeing that there is such a wide range in the present fashions and that many of them are so charming and artistic, why go out of your way to pay fabulous prices for most unpleasing and inartistic results? It would be interesting to know what prompted the lady in question to make such a hopeless guy of herself, for she was neither young nor pretty. It is not wise even if you are both to try to make yourself a guy, but you can "get away with it" which those who are neither, cannot do; they only succeed in making themselves ridiculous. Women with moderate means should never attempt the last shrieks of fashion, but should content themselves in dressing with using the models that suit their age, and appearance, and which will pass muster for some time to come and not look demode and dowdy after two or three times wearing. With the craze for publicity and extravagance of the present day those who can afford it (and sometimes those who can't) go to the utmost length of wild ideas in dress, but it is just a passing freak with them and after once or twice making a sensation in its the freak is tossed aside.

MODERN EXTRAVAGANCE.

Not so Mrs. Bank Clerk or Mrs. Business-Woman, with a dress allowance which does not at all permit of this amusement, and who has perforce to go on wearing this sort of pantomime costume till she and her friends are fairly sick of it. I see by the papers that the price of living in England has gone up 7 per cent. owing to the higher wages paid for production. That may be so, but I think it is due too to the greater extravagance of the age. There is no question in dressing for instance, as used to be the case, of buying good material so that the dress could be turned or furnished up for the next year; the very materials are made as etherial as possible so that the dress cannot be worn more than a few times and then another ten pound note has to be given for another one. I do not in the least wonder that men do not care to marry when they see what it must cost to dress a women. He has only to keep his eyes open and study the papers which have no secrets, to know that it costs a great deal to dress a wife. A friend of my own age lived in the swirl of Society in London and had to dress accordingly. She had an allowance of £100 a year (this is some 38 years ago) and her father gave her the one or two Court dresses she might want. It was not too much for what she had to do, but still she was able to manage on it; now she would not do as well on double the amount or even more.

TO STEM THE STREAM.

I think it behoves us all as women, to each do our little bit to try and stem this stream of wild extravagance over clothes. After all we, as women, wield untold power if we only used it in an organised manner, and the majority of us are sane enough; those who are wildly extravagant in any way form a small percentage of the aggregate of the sea and if the older, sane, well balanced, women where to systematically, by teaching and example, inculcate ideas of ordinary thrift and the value of money into the younger generation it would have a very marked difference on the coming race. But alas! another school friend of mine, who, although going out a great deal and having a good time, as a girl was a most admirable daughter, helping her mother with the house and cooking and sewing, in fact was quite a model woman. She now has two out of the common pretty daughters, but they are not brought up to be what their mother was; no indeed, their whole life is given up to going about to this and that entertainment, or cultiviting their rather ordinary powers in music and singing; they never think of or do a thing for anyone but themselves, and are the typical self-centered young women of the day. My friend had to own all this when I spoke about it to her once, but excused herself by saying that they were young and she wished them to enjoy themselves; and when I said, "but you enjoyed yourself enough as a girl surely?"—said—"Oh yes, of course I did" but—oh I don't know—it seems different now-a-days." Now, though my friend has always had more than ample means, she has nevertheless, without being near, seen that these means have been spent in a right manner and value received for them. What about her girls whose only expenditure is on their backs. What will they know of spending their husband means to the advantage, or anything else but their own immediate enjoyment? I call it a very very wrong system, and no wonder the average man who would like to have a home of his own, feels that the expense it involves means paying too dear a price for very problematical advantages.

HUSBAND OF ONE WIFE

A TURKISH CRITICISM.

America is perturbed. The venerable Sheikh-ul-Islam, whose commanding influence in the Mohammedon world is indisputable, has just declared to an interviewer that "the Moslem is permitted to marry more than one woman under the strictest rules and regulations. The result is virtually general monogamy. The Christian is forbidden to marry more than one woman. The result is widespread polygamy and immorality."

When Eastern piety criticises Western methods there is usually something that suggests an old truth in a new form, says the "Daily Telegraph." There is much proverbial philosophy on the subject of forbidding the simple-minded as the most certain means of securing that they will follow the prohibited course. No one ever desires the easily attainable, as the propritor of the sweetstuff shop knows well when he tells the new assistant to consume as much as she likes. If the worthy follower of the Prophet knows that he can have four wives, he feels as a rule that one is quite enough to be burdened with, and demands no more.

Where the dictum of the good man becomes interesting, however, is when he suggests that the Christian law as to the one wife leads in practice to evil consequences. If Western civilisation sanctioned polygamy should we, one and all, attain to the ideal standard of domestic felicity, in which there would be no occasion for a court of divorce, no unseemly jealousies, no occasions when another seemed so much more attractive, so much more congenial than the lawfully wedded partner? If such a millennium could be brought about by the simple expedient implied in the Sheikh's words, surely it would be worth while to revise the marriage service and strike out all that refers to "keeping only unto her so long as ye both shall live."

WHERE ISLAM MAY RETORT.

Western pride, of course, could never admit this, and falls back upon its adherence to the Christian law. It points to its much higher conception of marriage than that of Mahommed, although the Prophet may be credited with having done more to regulate what he found in actual practice than to introduce what was new. But it is well sometimes to be reminded that there are observant people in other lands.

For the world is very large, seven seas from Marge to Marge.

And it holds a vast of various kinds of men.

And the wildest dreams of Kew are the facts of Katmandu.

And the crimes of Clapham chaste in Martaban.

The Briton or the American may rise up and rate the Turk for keeping his women folk behind bars, for increasing the number of his wives, for being indolent and luxury-loving, but the Moslem may in turn say, at least, that he does not ill-use his children, that his wife or wives do not have to support him by hard and arduous work, nor does he degrade his women in many of the cruel ways that the so-called "loving husband" of, say, London or New York succeeds in doing, to the breaking of health and spirits and the driving forth of all happiness and affection from life.

Nor has the Turk to contend with a type of woman who, while claiming the protection of the Christian law, is using the liberty it gives her to further her own selfish ends. Vanity and vulgarity are displayed in many ways; extravagance in dress and amusement is crippling many a home and handicapping the children for their later lives; the utter repression of what used to be the valued feminine atributes of gentleness kindness, and modesty are points on which an observant Mussulman might have much to say, and in regard to which his own women folk would certainly not suffer by comparison.

WOMAN'S POINT OF VIEW.

There is, however, to be considered also the woman's point of view of the question. The Turkish lady by hereditary instincts and by upbringing knows she is liable at any time to find that she does not enjoy her lord's undivided affection. But even then she rather dreads the tragedy, and it is not until you have talked to an Indian or Egyptian wife and noted the pathetic wistfulness that will come into her eyes and voice as she speaks of it as a possibility that you may realise that at heart she is a true monogamist. Nor is it without significance that Islamism has its feminist movement even as Christianity has. There are women throughout the East who are "breaking purdah"; there are Turkish ladies who are coming unchaperoned to Paris and London, and recording their impressions in well-reasoned, well-written books, and are demanding full freedom for themselves.

And, on the other hand, there are Western women who may be found defending a kind of modified form of polygamy. They are in revolt against the old-fashioned conceptions of marriage, and they do not hesitate to advocate a kind of contract, terminable at the consent of both parties. There is the demand for easier and cheaper divorce, in which the "advanced" woman is quite as clamorous as the man—a fact indicative of the change of spirit that has come into the matrimonial relations. There are those who have even maintained on the platform and in print that polygamy is defensible on the principle that there are more marriageable women than there are men, and—well—half a loaf is better than no bread. Thus the question has become more complicated by the wish of the East to adopt the methods of the West, while a small section, at least, of the West professes to accept the less binding and the lowered status of wifehood of Orientalism.

Perhaps, after all, the problem is not settled quite so readily as the good Sheikh thinks. If he would allow the Western man a plurality of wives, how would he view the situation if the ladies in their modern insistence upon the equality of the sexes asked for corresponding liberty in the matter of husbands? The Christian idea of marriage has not always been realised, and the Turkish or Eastern critic can show many flaws in its working. But in the long run it is the one that most commends itself to the average sane and reasonable woman, who can see what its ultimate ideals are in the sanctity of the home and the upbringing of the children.

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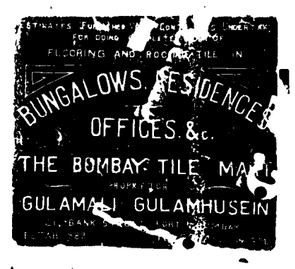

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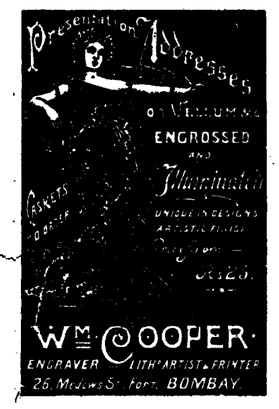

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